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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Congress Govt. For Frontier Province

Dr. Khan Sahib To See Governor To-day

QUAIYUM CABINET'S EXIT

Ex-Premier's Confession: Feels Ground Slipping Under His Feet

ABBOTTABAD, September 3.

The "no confidence" motion of Dr. Khan Sahib was passed by the North-West Frontier Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

H. E. INVITES KHAN SAHIB

Dr. Khan Sahib has been invited by H. E. the Governor to come and see him to-morrow.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION CARRIED

Dr. Khan Sahib's motion of "no confidence" in the Council of Ministers was passed by 27 votes to 22. The 27 comprised of 19 Congress, four Democrats, two Independents and two others, who had recently resigned from the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party.

The 22 included the three Ministers. Every member of the House was present.

DR. KHAN SAHIB TO SEE GOVERNOR

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 3.

The Ministry having resigned, H. E. the Governor has invited Dr. Khan Sahib, Leader of the Frontier Assembly Congress Party, to meet him to-morrow at 9-30 a.m. at the Circuit House.—A.P.

Proceedings In Detail

The no-confidence motion attracted a record number of visitors for the momentour forty minutes session which led to a change of Government. The galleries were packed, and even the lobbies were crowded, while visitors stood beside members' benches. Captain Dring, the Governor's Secretary, attended. The Opposition members arrived in a body at 2-40 p.m. and excitement grew when the ministerialists arrived a little later. The first minister to arrive was Rai Bahadur Merchand Khanna, while Sir Abdul Qaiyum, the Chief Minister and Khan Bahadur Saadulla Khan arrived at two minutes to three.

SPEAKER'S APPEAL.

The Speaker, Malik Khudabakhsh, entered at exactly 3 p.m. and expressed the hope that members and visitors would co-operate in maintaining order. Pointing out that the debate was of a momentous nature, being the first of its kind under the new Constitution, he hoped that nothing untoward would occur, and that the proceedings would do credit to the whole province.

CENSURE MOTION.

Dr. Khan Sahib then moved that "this Assembly expresses want of confidence in the Council of Ministers consisting of Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan and Rai Bahadur Merchand Khanna collectively."

Dr. Khan Sahib said that the onerous duty of moving the motion was made easier by mutual understanding so that he would not take up the time of the House in detailing the deeds of the Ministry.

"Every member has made up his mind on the question of voting by now. I want the House and members to give serious thought to the work which will follow. It is my earnest request that those who are on the Treasury Benches will take part in the constitutional advancement of the country and work for freedom from foreign domination."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, the Chief Minister, then read a lengthy statement.

Sir Abdul Quaiyum said that his Ministry had embarked on its arduous task with an earnest desire for the general amelioration of the condition of the people, and he felt that they could look back with pardonable pride on what they had achieved.

Despite many difficulties they had tried their best to render real service by launching various constructive schemes to relieve the condition of the masses.

HIS ONE AIM

"I and my colleagues", concluded Sir Abdul, "will tender our resignations as a result of to-day's

Dr. Khan Sahib

proceedings, and we would like to take an early opportunity of extending to our successors a hearty welcome and of wishing them success in their efforts to serve the real interests of the province".

"Throughout my career the one aim of my life has been the political and educational advance of my motherland. To-day, however, the world seems to be going at breakneck speed. No wonder, therefore, if I feel the earth is slipping from under my feet. I feel now that the time has come for me to leave the field for younger men and afford them the opportunity to do what they are capable of doing. The Speaker will adjourn the Assembly 'Sine Die'."

The sitting concluded with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Gandhi-ki-Jai'".

Congressmen left the House obviously delighted at the result of the day's proceedings.—A. P.

A rousing reception was accorded to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on his entry into Abbottabad after an absence of six years.

First Step To Reject Federal Scheme

BOMBAY GOVT. TO DROP ELECTION DEMAND

Prospect Of Special Session For Relief Legislation

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 3.

Only two days remain for the Bombay Legislative Assembly to take up consideration of the demand for grant under General Administration. Those who have given notice of cuts under General Administration are anxious that that head should be reached as early as possible. There are in all nearly thirty cut motions under this head.

Cut Motions

There are four cut motions to discuss the provision that has been made for election to the Federal Legislature. Other cuts are meant to raise issues like expenditure on band, bodyguard and medical establishment to the Governor, relations of Council of Ministers with the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi, abolition of the Provincial Legislative Council (Upper House), civil liberties, impropriety of the provision made for purchase of new motor cars for new Governor of the Province and other important issues concerning general administration.

FIRST AGAINST FEDERAL SCHEME

Some members of the Opposition as also members of the Congress Party have been feeling that provision for elections to the Federal Assembly should not have been there. The views of the Congress on Federation is well-known and of all people, the Congress should not have provided for the expenditure under that head. The demand stands in the name of Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, and the amount asked for is Rs. 87,000 under Reforms. The amount includes Rs. 26,000 for elections to the Federal Legislature.

DEMAND TO BE DROPPED

From enquiries made, I am able to state that the sum of Rs. 26,000 will be dropped from the demand. It appears that the demand was made up when during time of the Interim Ministry and the Minister-in-Charge did not go through all the details before approving of the demand. When it was brought to the notice of the Cabinet it appears that they decided to drop that item. Hence in all probability, the demand under Reforms would be for only Rs. 61,000

MINISTERS' PROGRAMME

Most of the members of Assembly are leaving Poona after the session to-morrow afternoon. All the seven Ministers are also leaving. Some are going to Bombay while others are going out on tour in the districts

SPECIAL SESSION

Enquiries made regarding the special session of the Assembly to enact several legislations which have been promised, I am told that the Bills are not yet ready and might not be ready till the next budget session in February next. If, however, the Bills got ready, Government would immediately summon a session of the

Notice To Readers

Monday next being Parsi New Year day, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

MYSTERY SUBMARINE

Turkish Customs Officials Sight Its Conning-Tower At Inebolu

ISTANBUL, Sept. 3.

The conning-tower of a mysterious submarine was sighted by the Turkish Customs officials a mile off Port Inebolu, according to well-informed reports. The nationality of the submarine is not known as she submerged and disappeared when the Turkish vessel "Vitan" steamed over to the spot.—Reuter.

MORE DESTROYERS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The despatch of the eleventh destroyer division consisting of "Fury", "Forester", "Firedrake" and "Fortune" to the western Mediterranean will bring the number of destroyers there to thirteen, while the cruisers, "Galatea" and "Penelope", are also there.

"Fury" is the destroyer in which the Duke of Windsor travelled to

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5)

STOP PRESS

EX-PRESIDENT MASARYK

PRAGUE, Sept. 3.

The condition of ex-President Masaryk is slowly and steadily improving.—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCUSES ITALY

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.

Violent attacks on Italy in connection with the sinking of the Soviet motor-ship "Timiryazev" in the Mediterranean, are published in the Soviet press. "Pravda" writes: "Evidently the Italian Fascists forgot that they are dealing with a great Proletarian Power, possessing a powerful Red Army and a valiant Red Navy. The Italian Fascists' new crime is not only a provocative challenge to the Soviet Union, but to all the countries interested in the preservation of peace. The Soviet Government will not suffer the insolent provocation of Italian Fascists."

The "Izvestia" also names Italy as the culprit.—Reuter.

Assembly Censures Defence Policy

MAGNIFICENT MAJORITY FOR 'CUT' MOTION

Satyamurti's Smashing Rejoinder To Grigg Greeted With Opposition Cheers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 3.

The first impact of the new autonomous provinces of the Central Government was felt to-day in the Assembly when by a magnificent majority of 19 votes it carried Sardar Sant Singh's resolution demanding economies in the Central expenditure, especially Army with a view to finance the provinces.

The whole body of Indians and non-officials, excepting the gallant seven of the Democratic Party backed the resolution.

SPIRITED DEBATE

The debate in the afternoon was highly spirited and brought Mr Satyamurti and Sir J Grigg to grips for the first time after the latter's return. They freely exchanged warnings which raise forebodings for the future

Mr. Satyamurti was clear and definite in his warning: "If provincial Governments are not able to get money for nation-building activities, your so-called provincial autonomy will die. Congress ministry or no Congress ministry."

Sir James Grigg in his speech which was clever and witty paraded figures to show that there was no further scope for economy in Defence or other departments. "Turn your attention to Revenue side." Was his advice to the other side. After harping again on the old theme that high protection destroyed customs revenue, he referred to the new regime in the provinces and said co-operation in the provinces cannot get very far with non-co-operation in the centre." The acid test which the Finance Member mentioned was the coming Income-tax Bill which he claimed, would tax the rich more and the poor less.

SMASHING REJOINDER.

Mr. Satyamurti came out with a smashing rejoinder pointing out that ten crores could be saved by Replacing British troops. "This is the acid test" said Mr. Satyamurti amid Opposition cheers He gave an assurance on behalf of the Congress governed provinces that they did not want British troops.

Sir James Grigg's charge that Congress was only after the salaries of Europeans brought another crushing retort from Mr. Satyamurti. He told Sir J. Grigg that he was suffering from racial complex and added. Congress Ministers have set an example. We stand for reduction of salaries all round."

Regarding Sir J Grigg's invitation to the opposition for help in raising revenue Mr. Satyamurti said "I shall accept the invitation when we have control of expenditure."

Col Parsons was also in a warning mood and closed his speech with the appeal "If the Congress will see that they do nothing to hurt Law and Order it will be possible to reduce the number of troops."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Legislative Assembly took up non-official resolutions to-day.

On the motion of Mr. Asaf Ali the House agreed to the postponement of further consideration of Mr. Sheodas Daga's resolution recommending the withdrawal of the membership of India from the League of Nations and the discontinuance of the Payment of annual contribution to the League.

REDUCE ARMY EXPENDITURE

Sardar Sant Singh then moved his resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps to effect all possible economies in central expenditure, particularly army expenditure, with a view to making ample contributions to Provincial Governments according to their needs to enable them to undertake and accelerate the pace of the professed desire of the Government to make provincial autonomy a success. He argued, such a success could be achieved only if the Central Government helped the new provincial governments in carrying out their election pledges. The Central Government could save a good deal of money by the Indianisation of the Secretariat as also the Army. One could understand British officers being considered necessary, but not British troops.

FOR FRONTIER DEFENCE

Dr. Bhagwandas supporting the motion quoted some figures of expenditure in the north west frontier on defence, which according to the present calculation was about Rs. 10 crores a year. 42,000 troops were quartered on the frontier. He strongly advocated the establishment of a militia and citizens guard of 25 million men, which would automatically reduce the expenditure. This would be an inexpensive reserve and would be an effective organisation for the defence of country.

The speaker urged a thorough overhaul of all branches of administration with a view to eliminating and eradicating corruption and bribery of all kinds and maladministration in which the present administration was steeped. They should also effect reasonable retrenchment by the reduction of the top-heavy salaries in consonance with the reduced salaries received by the ministers of provinces and also consistent with private incomes of Indians.

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, expressed surprise at Dr. Bhagwandas's observations. Dr. Bhagwandas, after recounting the enormous armaments piled up by other Powers and after describing their international complications in a way that could not be bettered, had drawn the conclusion that the military forces designed to protect one-fifth of the human race should be reduced. The Defence Secretary dealt at length with the retrenchment already carried out to the extent of Rs. 23 1/2 crores since 1921. That he asserted was not a small or contemptible reduction. Such reduction was possible because the danger of a major war was regarded as remote. But could the figure be reduced further? (Several voices: Yes, it will, it must). Mr. Ogilvie suggested it could not.

"IMPOSSIBLE"

As regards the reduction of num-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced and a fully qualified B.P.N.A. nurse (perferably a Maharatta) for palace to look after baby one year old. Apply before 15th September with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, previous experience, nationality whether single, married or a widow and minimum salary expected with board and lodging found to the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State, Palitana. (6704)

Wanted Salesman for high quality retreaded or remoulded tyres. Business guarantee essential on salary and commission bases. Only experienced should apply stating age, nationality, minimum salary to Box No. 8963, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organiser on monthly salary Rs. 100. South India Provident Assurance Bank, Ltd. Tuticorin. (8939)

43. SITUATION WANTED

Brilliant M.A. coaches up to Graduates—Logic-Economics. Prepared undergo training—Commercial—Solicitor firms. Apply Box No. 8972, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Block To Be Let, For High Class family in Temple-View, Corner of Vachha Gandhi Road. Telephone No. 30352. (8981)

To Let top floor of a spacious Building at King Edward Road, Sewri, having a garden and Balcony all round with a magnificent view of hills and sea breeze. Write Box No. 8973, "Bombay Chronicle".

To Let—A well ventilated block with independent latrine and water tap, near Tardeo Bridge, Lamington Road and a 70 x 26 Godown suitable for a factory at Hathibag, Love Lane Mazagaon. Apply to Manekchand Panachand Javery, 190, Javery Bazar. (8971)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let—Large and small Office premises with lift and all modern conveniences in a recently renovated building, suitable for attorneys, counsels, etc., in close proximity of High Court. Rent very reasonable. Immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 8952, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service, L.S.G.D. Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay on 18th October, 1937. Poona and Ahmedabad centres will be reserved for local students only. Apply prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (6725)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Get all chronic complicated diseases treated radically. Consult Homoeopathic Specialist Dr. V. S. Tandon—199, Hornby Road. Immediate cures of Asthma, Diabetes, Highblood-pressure, Piles, etc., guaranteed. (8983)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

We do give Expert Training in Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy. For guarantee ask any of our past students. Established 1898. Always join: Gopaldas's Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (8985)

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly, gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 6. (8949)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (8882)

340. PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

A Bhatia Civil Engineer of great influence, qualified and experienced, desires to join with any Architect's Firm as a Partner. Apply Box No. 8982, "Bombay Chronicle".

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a Calendar Tinning Machine in good order. Size 20 inches. Apply Box No. 8988, "Bombay Chronicle".

410. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

For Sale D. & P. Equipment cameras and accessories at bargain prices. For particulars apply Balakrishnan, 9, Meghabhuwan, Matunga. (8959)

466. NURSERIES & SEEDSMEN

Fruit, flower, ornamental plants prepared on large scale, supplied reasonable rates. Catalogue free: Dilkhus Nursery, Vyara. (8908)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT

United Provinces, Lucknow.
ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Microphones and Amplifier and their permanent installation in the Assembly Hall at Lucknow. These tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Lucknow, to reach him by September 10, 1937. 6713

Public Notices

MAHURA FLOWERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,00,000 Bengal maunds of Mahura Flowers from (1) British districts in Gujerat, (2) Adjoining Indian States and (3) Central Provinces and other British India provinces, to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the year 1937-38. The prescribed form of tender, the conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 for a duplicate set.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 27th of September, 1937.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1937.
6750.

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase by private treaty of an immovable property bearing C. S. No. 3246 of Bhuleswar division situate at Bapukhote St. C. Ward No. 5950 and St. No. 21 to 31 admeasuring about 136 sq. yds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL,
Attorneys-at-law.
Fort Chambers
Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
(6700)

COAL.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 5,000 tons of Central Provinces steam coal to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during a period of one year ending 30-11-1938. The prescribed form of tender, conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 20th September, 1937.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Bombay.
Dated, 1st September, 1937
6740.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1461 of 1934.

TEMURAS EDULJI GORIMAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAPURJI RUSTOMJI KHAMBATTA & Ors. ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 775 of 1936.

TEMURAS EDULJI GORIMAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAPURJI RUSTOMJI KHAMBATTA & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, made in suit No. 1461 of 1934 and bearing date 27th February, 1936 and Decree in Suit No. 775 of 1936 bearing date 2nd September 1936 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed), admeasuring about 127 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 3003, New Survey No. 624 and Cadastral Survey No. 2864 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division together with dwelling house and all premises standing thereon and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 5694-95, Street No. 62 and situate Girgaum Back Road now known as Vithalbhai Patel Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of MESSRS. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 46 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of July 1936.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
6736.

Public Notices.

FOR SALE—DRAGLINE EXCAVATORS.

The following dragline excavators, used on the Sutlej-Valley Project and situated in Bahawalpur State, are available for sale, together with considerable quantities of spare parts:—

MAKE and TYPE	APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	LOCATION
(i) Ruston No. 775	320 tons	Uch (Near Dera Nawab Sahib Railway Station).
(ii) Ruston No. 852	320 tons	
(iii) Bucyrus No. 4022	250 tons	
(iv) Bucyrus No. 3768	200 tons	
(v) Bucyrus No. 4502	225 tons	Asrani (Railway Station)
(vi) Bucyrus No. 4503	225 tons	Yazman (Railway Station)
(vii) Bucyrus No. 4764	48 tons	Firoza (Railway Station)
(viii) Spare parts for 4 machines lying at Uch		lying four miles from machines. (Uch).
(ix) Spare parts for two machines lying at Asrani and Yazman		Lying at Hamaiti stores at Bahawalpur
(x) Spare parts for machines lying at Firoza.		

These may be inspected on application to:—
The Executive Engineer,
Rahimyarkhan Division,
Rahimyarkhan, N.W.R. For items (i) to (iv) and (viii).
The Executive Engineer,
Bahawalpur Division,
Bahawalpur, N.W.R. For items (v), (vi), (ix) and (x).
The Executive Engineer,
Khanpur Division,
Khanpur, N.W.R. For item (vii).

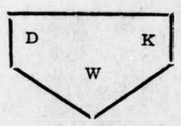
No gurantee is given as to the weights of the machines.
The following are the conditions of sale:—

(a) Purchasers will themselves make all arrangements for the removal of the machines.
(b) Purchasers will remove completely within four months of the date of the acceptance of offer the machine or machines purchased.
(c) No part of any machine shall be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid and accepted.
(d) The machines will not be allowed to be sold to another party, whilst on Government land but must be removed by the original purchaser's workmen.
(e) Earnest money, amounting to two and a half per cent. of the amounts offered, must accompany all offers made. Such earnest money will be returned in the case of offers not accepted.
(f) The balance of purchase money must be deposited within one month of the acceptance of offer, failing which, the earnest money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.
(g) Tenders should be signed by the authorized Principal of the Firm.
(h) All offers must be submitted per registered post not later than 1st November, 1937, to the Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur State, Bahawalpur.
(i) The Bahawalpur Durbar are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.
(j) Intimation of acceptance or rejection of offers will be given not later than 15th December, 1937.

F. ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer.
Bahawalpur State.
(6714)

NOTICE.

Bond Warrant No. 2615 of 16-3-'37.
Bond Nos. 5442 for 27 Cases Elec. Wires per s.s. "ALUDRA"



No. 66544|13 — 16 equal to 4 Cases.
No. 66472|34 — 48 equal to 15 Cases.
No. 66471|20 — 27 equal to 8 Cases.
27 Cases.

The above Warrant has been lost by our Clearing Clerk and anybody finding the same is requested to return it to us at the following address.

J. C. KARAKA & CO.,
127, Fort Street, Bombay.
(6738)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of two Stone Crushers as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1937.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for two Stone Crushers," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 3rd September 1937.
6751.

NOTICE.

There are 37 plots of land of different dimensions for residential houses available on lease for 30 years renewable upto 90 years, situated towards the North of the present Sadar Bazaar, Deolali.

The land is most ideally situated and is to be developed in pursuance of Town Planning Scheme. Excellent roads, sanitary arrangements & other amenities are ensured.

Deolali is an important health resort, with an excellent climate all the year round

For particulars apply to:—
THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Deolali Cantonment.
6722.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 267 of 1937.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the Assignee of the estate and effects of RAICHAND MOTICHAND AND CO., (Jewellers and Chokseys) Insolvents, having his Office in the High Court premises, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.
ASUDAMAL MOTUMAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhayya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 4,348-0-6 with interest and costs. The said suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 15th day of September, 1937. You are required to appear in Court on that day at 11 a.m., (S.T.) either in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on that day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6749.

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 13th September to 20th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1937.
6748

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th September 1937, at one o'clock (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and consider the Consulting Actuary's Report on the Valuation for the Quinquennium ending 28th February 1937, and out of the surplus to fix the amount to be set aside to the Life Assurance Reserve Fund.
2. To apportion and declare a Bonus to—
   (a) With-Profit Policyholders and to decide the manner of distribution and
   (b) Members and to distribute it in proportion to the share or shares held by each Member.
3. To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on With-Profit Policies becoming claims during the current Quinquennium before 1st March 1939.
4. To sanction the payment of a Bonus to the Officers and Staff.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 13th September to 20th September both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1937.
6747.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

O. S. Suit No. 93 of 1346 Fasli.

Suit for Succession Certificate.

KHURSHED BANU V. FRAMROZE RUSTUMJI & others.

WHEREAS in the above case MUSSAMMAT KHURSHED BANU, daughter of Rustumji, resident of Bombay, has presented an application in this Court for the grant of Succession Certificate.

It is hereby notified that any one concerned in the above matter is called upon to raise any objection, if any, against the said application on Monday the 15th Aban, 1346 F. 20th Sept. 1937 at 10 a.m. the date fixed by this Court for final hearing. In case of default, the said application would be dealt with according to law and no further objections would be heard thereafter.

(By Order),
Registrar, High Court.
N. R. Khan, Translator.
6746.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT AJMERE.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4163 of 1924 (Chandmal Chhaganmal vs. Motilal Gulabchand and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order, dated 4th September, 1931, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 16th September, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:—

A building in Lakhankotde Street, Ajmere, bounded on the East by the house of Kesrimul Valad Chogmal Baid, on the West by the Upsara of Oswal, on the South by Public Road and on the North by the house of Kisonsingji Sing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakordas and Co., Solicitors, 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

GRAND AUCTION SALE IN POONA

Under instructions from NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, MESSRS. JAFFER JUSSUFF, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Sunday 12th September, 1937, from 10-30 a.m. at Bungalow "Gladhurst," Bund Garden Road, valuable handsome and artistic household furniture, Carpets, Chinaware, etc., (lately belonging to late Sir Dorab Tata), as per details in handbills and catalogues. Property on view from Sunday 5th September. For further particulars apply to:—
JAFFER JUSSUFF,
Auctioneers, Furnishers,
House Agents, etc.,
East Street, Poona.
'Phone 687.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Mulji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshav Laxman Guhagarkar and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th December, 1933, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable property, this day, Saturday, the 4th day of September, 1937 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold tenure cess whereof has been redeemed, situated at Haines Road, Byculla, admeasuring 137 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 1/3740, Cadastral Survey No. 1805 of Byculla Division with the dwelling house and structures assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward Nos. 7038 and 7039 and under Street Nos. 913—915, 917.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Nos. 2—4, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Household Furniture, American Table, Milner English Safe, Cottage Piano, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Chesterfield Sets, Singer Machine, Zunda Cabinet, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Gramophone, etc.
VORA & CO.

LEADERS
Like
Late Dr. ANSARI and HAKIM AJMAL KHAN
Appealed For
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY
Till Their Death

GULBADAN
Also Appealed For—
HINDU-MUSLIM
Unity Before Dying

SEE it in VISHNU'S Sensational Hit

GULBADAN
starring:
MEHER SULTANA
ASHIQ HUSEIN

TO-NIGHT at
LAMINGTON
TALKIES
5-15, 8 & 10-45
Sat., Sun. 2-30 Matinee

PLAZA
(DADAR)
Continues To Show
FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM
The inspiring historical super in its
2ND. GLORIOUS WEEK
Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30
Matinee at 2-15 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
A.M.

7-0 AIR Orchestra. Bibhas. 7-10 Benazir Bai. 7-50 Sitar Solo. By Haider Husain. 8-0 Classical Music. By Aftab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 Veena Recital. By Sabiri. 6-10 Benazir Bai. 6-50 Afghani Nautch on Sarinda. 7-0 Duet By Irshad and Aziz . 7-10 B. S. Rawat. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Romances". No. 5. Roopmati and Baz Bahadur. By Chirag Hasan Hasrat. A little less than 400 years ago, two lovers loved within the palace walls of Mandu. The royal romance of Bahadur and the beautiful Roopmati was to end tragically. This story has figured prominently in our history, folk-lore and songs. 8-30 Classical Music. By Fayyaz, Khan of Baroda. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): "Talkers of Their Times" No. 5. Oscar Wilde By E. F. Hart. 10-0 Play (Hindustani): "Jasodha-Ka-Tyag'.. By Ishrat Rehmani. Performed by AIR Artists. 10-30 Classical and Light Music. By Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.

Bombay Programme

VUB 35.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
A.M.

8-30 A Sarangi Recital. A VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Hindustani) Great Romances of India." Prithviraj and Samyogita. By Dr. D. R. Prem. 8-55 Qawwalis. Allabux.

Noon.

12-0 Recorded Selections.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. Arranged by a Lady Listener. 5-25 Final of the Rovers Cup. Relayed from the Cooperage. 5-30 Variety programme by the VUB Artists; 6-15 Talk (Marathi): The Battle of Buxar by Mrs. S. Paigaonkar. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "Matrudin." Bai Sunderabai. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Week in Sport." By "Raddy." 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Studio Concert.

Mysore Programme

(Wave Length: 70 and 49.3 metres. Frequency: 4.2 and 6.08 Mc/s.)

P.M.

6 to 8-30 Vocal Music performance by Sangeetha Shastra Rathna Asthana Vidwan Vasudevachar accompanied by Asthana Vidwan Venkataramanaiah (Violin.) Asthana Vidwan Venkatesa Tevar (Mridangam.)

MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING

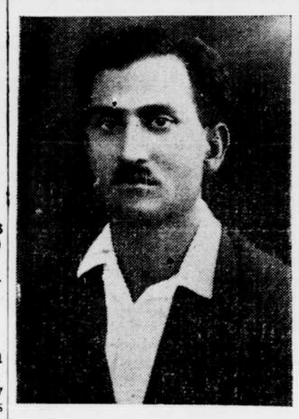
Rs. 5 Dividend Per Share Of Rs. 50 Declared

The forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held in the office of the Company on Friday afternoon with Mr V N Chandavarkar in the chair.

The Directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1937, was adopted. During the year the Company made a profit of Rs. 3,31,947-7-10. Out of this sum, increased by Rs. 5390-7-5, being the surplus from last year's budget, a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 was allocated towards the payment of dividends at the rate of Rs. 5 per share of Rs 50 each; Rs. 1,75,000 were allocated to depreciation on machinery; Rs. 35,000 towards depreciation on buildings leaving Rs. 78,337-15-4 to be carried over.

Messrs. Jyotendra L. Mehta, Manecksha N. Pochkhanwala, and Manekla1 Premchand, were re-elected Directors of the Company; so also were Messrs W G Mekee and S C Cambata.

Messrs A F Fergusson and Co. and Messrs K S Aiyar and Co. were elected auditors for the year.



H. A. Soofi, Director of Physical Education, Government College, Lahore, who sailed by "City of Hongkong" on September 3.

H. A. SOOFI LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

Lahore Govt. College Physical Director For Further Education

(By Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, August 26.

Mr. H. A. Soofi left Lahore today by Karachi Mail 'en route' to England. He was seen off by a large number of sportsmen amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm. He was profusely garlanded before the departure of the train. He is sailing by "City of Hongkong" on September 3.

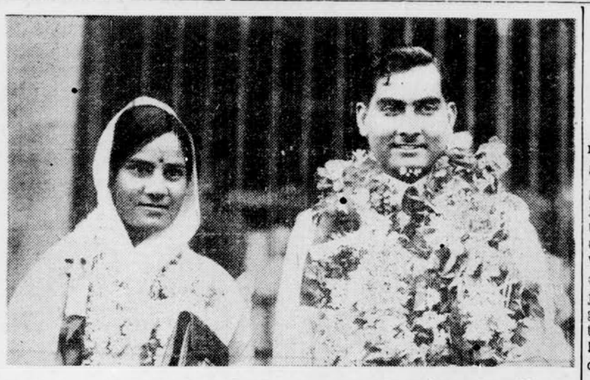
Mr. Soofi's departure has created a big gap in the sporting life of the province which will not be easy to fill. He was officially connected with the Government College as Doctor of Physical Education and built up this new Department, making it worthy of the great institution. Among other positions of responsibility, he was for a long time the Secretary of the Sports Board and the Sports Officer, the President and Vice-President of a number of clubs and the Editor of the Government College Gazette.

The formation of the All-India Football Federation was also, to a great extent, due to his efforts. He felt the need of it as far as 1932 and made a definite suggestion for its formation to the other organisations in the country. In 1935 he played an important part in the Football Conference held at Darbhanga, and it is now an open secret that he was the only delegate who foresaw the unhappy consequences of refusing the Presidential chair to Maharaja of Santosh and opposed the suggestion but was outvoted. However, he remained in the thick of the controversy during the last two years and also acted as the Honorary Treasurer of the All-India Football Association in 1936-37. He was till recently a member of the A. I. F. F. Council.

As a member of the governing body of the Punjab Olympic Association and an official in the various competitions, Mr. Soofi was to a very great extent responsible for popularising athletics swimming and boxing in the province. His work to strengthen private hockey clubs by prevailing upon the Punjab Hockey Association to pass a legislation debarring non-members and old-boys from playing for clubs belonging to the various institutions will never be forgotten by them.

As a student, Mr. Soofi was a University Sprinter and Hurdler and also represented the Punjab in 1928 in the All-India Olympic Meet. Later he gave up active athletics and devoted himself to organise sports He acted as a Judge in the Western Asiatic Games in 1934, and in the All-India Olympics in 1934 and 1936. In the All-India Inter-Railway Sports and Punjab Olympic Games he has acted as a Judge year after year since 1931. He set up a high standard of refereeing in football. He was the Secretary of the De Montmorency Football Tournament, Lahore, in 1933 and the N. W. I. Football Championships since 1932.

Mr. Soofi played an even more important part outside the sphere of his official duties. In 1931 he initiated a movement to revive the game of football as due to long neglect its playing standard has hardly deteriorated in Northern India. He laid the foundation of the North West India Football Association and gifted as he is with a forceful personality and nexhaustible store of energy, succeeded in establishing its control in a comparatively short period. His magnetic personality attracted men of the calibre of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Col. Harper Nelson to work for the movement. His genial nature disarmed all opposition to his plans which included the tour of I. F. A. team in 1934 in order to re-infuse self-confidence in the young Punjabis, and the organisation of a large number of tournaments and District Football Associations with a view ts popularise the game.



Mr. and Mrs. Birla who arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat photographed on the wharf.

MR. MYOID, SKIPPER OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY TEAM WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON THURSDAY MORNING.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

need mention: Dasturji N. Garda, Bai Jerbai M. Kothawala, Sjts. S. M. Desai, F. R. Mehta N. E. Bharucha, K. M. Mahiar; Dasturji K. E. Pavri, and "M.R.B."; also a humorous sketch on "Topsy-turvy fasting of Sjt. Gustadji Khajoorbag" by the well-known comedian "Sasseka-Tenpao." The illustrations are attractive.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Banibahadhur Raghubir (23), a mill-worker was working under a line—jobber in the Carding Department of Kamala Mill. The jobber wanted to adjust a belting that had come off the wheel and the worker was helping the jobber. While adjusting the belting, it got caught in the shafting, so the jobber told the deceased to let it go. Then his hand got involved in the belting, as a result of which, his both arms were cut off. He died on the spot.

At the inquest held to-day, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Three persons were ordered to be acquitted by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on charges of keeping a common gaming house and having been found in a common gaming house.

A man and a minor boy were arrested at Dolekhar Street, Mazagaon, where they were alleged to have been receiving "sutta" bets. They were stated to have been making accounts when the Police entered the room. A sum of Rs. 500 and a large number of alleged "sutta" chits were seized by the Police.

Three other persons were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad in two raids at De Lisle Road and Parbhadevi.

The Kalachoukie Police arrested another man at Jijibhoy Lane where the suspect was alleged to have been accepting "sutta" bets.

All the persons were ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

Had Three Convictions

Peter Quadros who admitted three previous convictions was sentenced to months rigorous imprisonment for using the passage on the ground floor of Cement Chawl at Madanpura as a common gaming house, at the Girgaum Police Court.

Babu Alla was fined Rs. 200 for having been found in the horse-stable at Anjarwari Mount Road, which was being used as a common gaming house.

Six others arrested along with him were fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum.

Two persons who were found guilty of accepting "sutta" bets at Naigaum Road were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" PATETI NUMBER

The Jam-e-Jamshed" has published a special number for the Parsi New Year containing articles from well-known writers on diverse subjects, some of which may be mentioned here, viz., Sir P. C. Sethna's on "Educational Reconstruction"; Sir J. C. Coyaji's on "Ethics of Competition; Mr. Manu Subedar's on "Banking Problems in India"; Mrs Gulestan R. B. Billimoria's on "need of co-operation between parents and teachers"; Mr. S. J. Bulsara's on "Iran's glorious womanhood"; P. P. Bulsara's on" British Empire"; Miss Navajbai D. Contractor's on "Paris International Exhibition and A. E. Bengali's on "Zoroastrian Conceptions"

Among the host of writers in the articles in Gujerati the following

(Continued in Col. 6.)

A Military Man! He Winked At Love! And Winced At Women—But Every Woman within 100 Miles Fell Desperately In Love with Him!

Motilal

IN

Captain Kirtikumar

WITH

BIBBO—KRISHNAKUMARI

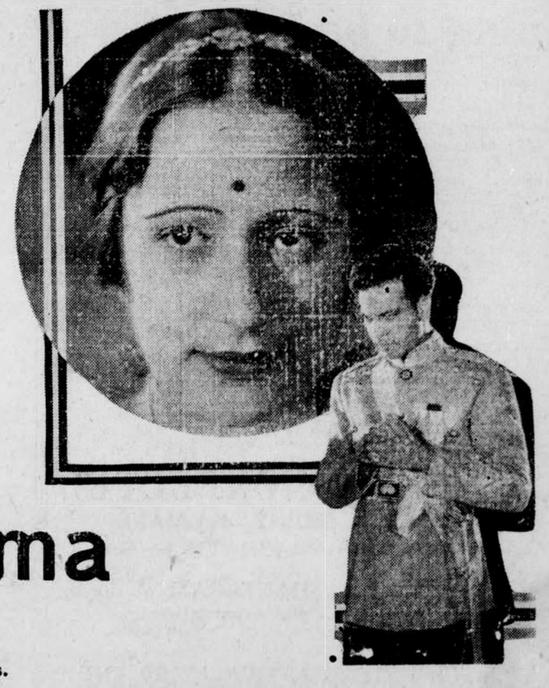
AND YAKUB

A Martial Story of the times when men balanced their hearts on sword points and women went to bed with swords.

Directed by: C. M. LUHAR B.Sc.

"CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR"

The Picture You Dare Not Miss!



Don't Forget—

It's Another Sagar Picture!

From TO-DAY At

Imperial Cinema

—BOMBAY—

DAILY at 5-15—8—10-30

MATINEE at 2-30 on Sat., Sunday and Holidays.

Released Thru.:—

SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS

Lamington Road,

BOMBAY No. 4.

ENDURANCE FOR YOUNG and Old

WHOOPING COUGHS, TUBERCULOSIS,

PLEURISY, LARYNGITIS, and ALL THROAT and LUNG COMPLAINTS CURED.

Specially prescribed for Pernicious chest diseases. Radically effective and a wonderful restorative

Bottle of 10 oz. Rs 3-12-0

MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

PULMOVIGOR

THE TALK

OF

THE TOWN

TO-DAY

IS

NOTHING BUT

PREMVEER

PREMVEER

PREMVEER

THE MOST ELEGANT, SOPHISTICATED & SMART

LIGHT MUSICAL COMEDY

HITHERTO PRODUCED IN INDIA

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 11th SEPT. 1937.

AT THE **Majestic**

प्रेमवीर

हंसचित्र

TIMES & RATES AS USUAL

Morning show at MAJESTIC at CONCESSION RATES:—

Sunday the 5th Inst. 'The WHITE ANGEL'

Monday the 6th 'FLIRTATIONS WALKS'.

Wednesday the 8th Inst. 'THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII'.

What is it Going to be Like

?

When they talk about PRABHAT'S NEXT, the flights of their imagination know no bounds (however they are all unanimous on the point of the excellence-to-be of the picture).

Its beauty, its grandeur, its excellence, this time, belongs to the land your imagination can't reach.

its's

THE UNEXPECTED

(DUNIYA-NA-MANE)

PRABHAT'S 1st Social

in which V. SHANTARAM gloriously drives past your expectations.

AWAITED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY THE WHOLE OF INDIA.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Lyon's Mail Should Win September Plate

(BY "SENEX".)

2-30 p.m. THE KIRKEE PLATE.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

RIM AL IRAQ	 1
LUCKY SON	 2
BACHELOR BOY	 3

3-0 p.m. THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. II.)—6 Furlongs.

GANI	 1
ADVOCATE	 2
WALK OVER	 3

3-30 p.m. H. H. THE FIRST AGA-KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

STARLIGHT	 1
FATA KASHAF	 2
AL HAMIL	 3

4-0 p.m. THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. I.)—6 Furlongs.

HONEST BEAUTY	 1
AMIR	 2
IRAQ BAHADUR	 3

4-30 p.m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.)—Mile.

SHELLEY	 1
PROVENCE ROSE	 2
THURLESTONE	 3

5-0 p.m. THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.)—1 Mile.

MOTKY	 1
LUCAN	 2
GARDEN WARBLER	 3

5-30 p.m. THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.

LYON'S MAIL	 1
KAHAPA	 2
ROYAL PRINCE	 3

6-0 p.m. THE BURWELL PLATE. 7 Furlongs.

RAMILLIES	 1
DIOMEDOL	 2
THE QUACK	 3

DOUBLE—
STARLIGHT & MOTKY

TREBLE—
SHELLEY, LYON'S MAIL & RAMILLIES.

Bangalore Muslims Create Football History

Indian Team Wins Rovers Cup First Time After 45 Years

In the presence of a record gathering, the seventh annual dinner of the Western India Football Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Amongst the distinguished guests of honour were the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Alwyn Ezra, and a number of leading local sportsmen. The function was presided over by Mr. A. C. Hinrichs, President of the W. I. F A.

Well over 150 sat down to dinner, and later adjourned to the ball-room for dancing.

W. I. F. A.'S 7TH ANNUAL DINNER

The toast of the W. I. F. A. was proposed by Mr. A. Hayman, who paid sterling tribute, on behalf of all the visiting teams for the Rovers Cup tournament, to the hospitality and generosity of the W. I. F. A. He made special reference to the general satisfaction amongst all contestants with every detail, including the social activities which had been arranged. Mr. Hayman announced that next year he hoped to bring three teams to fight for the Rovers Cup,—the All-Blues, the All-Reds, and the All-Whites,—adding his heartiest congratulations to this year's winners, the Bangalore Muslims. He said that he was very interested in the way in which the W. I. F. A. put back into sport practically every anna which they collected throughout the year, declaring that this was the only way in which sport in India, could hope to thrive

In responding to this toast, Mr. Hinrichs, the W. I. F. A. President, emphasised the great delight with which the association had this year seen a final of the Rovers Cup fought out by two civilian teams, —and by two Indian teams as well. This meant that the year 1937 created football history, and whilst they were always very pleased to see the military teams which had done so much for Indian football as tutors during the years that had passed, it was now very evident that the W. I. F. A.'s policy of encouraging football among Indians was fully justified. Incidentally, Mr. Hinrichs paid special tribute to the clean manner in which almost every game in the Rovers tourney had been played.

After officially congratulating the winners, the Bangalore Muslims, and runners-up, the Mahomedan Sporting, and offering them a hearty welcome to return next year, the W. I. F. A. President went on to review the work of his association during the year. Since January about 150 new members had joined, bringing the total almost up to the maximum figure permitted by the laws of the W. I. F. A., and thus necessitating an early decision as to whether the article governing the membership should not be amended at an early date. Reviewing the Harwood League and the smaller tournaments, he showed how Indian football was fast coming into its own, and announced that it would continue to be the policy of the W. I. F. A. to spend practically all of its earnings every year on improving the game and giving new opportunities to the younger generation of this part of India to indulge in good clean sport.

The Royal Western India Turf Club wire to say that weather in Poona is cool and bright and some excellent racing is expected.

He finally thanked all those who, during the year, had loyally supported him in carrying out the many arduous duties of the association

Other toasts were to the Ladies, proposed by Mr. H. E. Brandon, Vice-President, and replied to by Mrs. Middleton; the Bombay Referees Association, proposed by Mr H. G Franks, and replied to by Captain J. M. Lee; and the Guests, proposed by Mr. E. J. Turner, Hon. Sec. of the W. I. F. A., and replied to by Mr C. M. Eastley. These were drunk with the usual honours.

BOMBAY TABLE TENNIS LEAGUE

The final rounds of the Bombay Table Tennis League were played on Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd respectively.

Results of Wednesday's matches:

Central Y. M. C. A. beat Bandra Gymkhana 8—1.

Grant Medical College beat Parsee Gymkhana 5—4.

Results of Thursday's matches:

Central Y. M. C. A. beat Parsee Gymkhana 7—0.

Grant Medical College beat Bandra Gymkhana 5—1.

Thus Central Y. M. C. A. and Grant Medical College will play each other for the League Championship Cup on Saturday, 4th September at the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, starting at 7 p.m.

Parsee Gymkhana will not play Bandra Gymkhana as announced before.

E. I. C. A. Reception To Bombay Cabinet

"The Vice-President and Directors of the East India Cotton Association Limited will meet the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the other Hon. Members of the Cabinet of the Government of Bombay, tomorrow Sunday at 4 p.m. in the Survey Room, Cotton Exchange, Sewri."

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Matches For October And November

Finishing touches are now being put to the Cricket pitch at the Brabourne Stadium and the Committee have therefore decided to cancel all fixtures of the Club during the month of September.

The following matches have been fixed for the months of October and November:—

Oct. 2 and 3 V Spencer Cup XI.

Oct. 9 V. Young Muslim Sports C. C.

Oct. 14 V. Esplanade Liberal C C

Oct. 16 and 17 V C H Banker's XI Ahmedabad

Oct. 23 and 24 V Hindu Gymkhana

Oct. 30 and 31 V. Baronet C C

Nov. 6 and 7 V. Bombay Gymkhana.

Nov. 13 and 14 V. Dr. Kanga's XI

Nov. 20 and 21 V. Hindu Gymkhana,

Nov. 27 and 28 V. Mr A A Jasdenvala's XI

CHOLERA TOLL IN PRESIDENCY

Khandesh, Nagar, Nasik And Sholapur Badly Affected

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 28:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,562 attacks and 640 deaths against 1,419 attacks and 560 deaths in previous week West Khandesh district reported 521 attacks and 273 deaths against 511-236 in the previous week East Khandesh 394-118 against 452-143 Nasik 301-97 against 209-75 Ahmednagar 131-51 against 107-39; Sholapur 104-45 against 49-27; Satara 54-21 against 50-18; Kolaba 31-22 against 9-7; Bijapur 10-5 against 14-6; Thana 6-4 against 3-2; Surat 4-3 against nil; Panch Mahals 4-1 against nil and Dharwar 2-0 against nil.

The week under report has revealed an increase in the presidency cholera figures which is shared by West Khandesh, Nasik Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. The situation in East Khandesh district has slightly improved during the week. In West Khandesh Sakri taluka continues to be badly affected.

PLAGUE.

Eleven cases and 5 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 17-7 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 9-4 against 13-6 and Kanara 2-1 against 3-1.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Sholapur 15-3; Satara 6-0; Ratnagiri 4-1; Kolaba 3-2; Surat 3-1 and Bombay City 13-8. Total 43 attacks and 15 deaths against 39-8 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Five cases and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against one attack and one death in the previous week. Bombay city had 3 attacks and 3 deaths: Surat town 1-0 and Ahmedabad town 1-0.

Latest Gallops At Poona

Track Form Of Horses Engaged On Monday

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

HORSES ENGAGED ON MONDAY HAVE HAD THEIR PREPARATION THROUGH THE WEEK. SOME NOTABLE GALLOPS HAVE BEEN RECORDED.

PLAY ON (H. McQuade) was sharpened over four furlongs when he moved very well. Must be figuring prominently in the Trial Plate

SYNAGOGUE (Munro) and CERCELLO (Bromley) were well together at the end of seven furlongs. They are in top-hole fettle at the moment.

MYTHICAL MONK (Selby) had the measure of CHEAP JACK (Rylands) in a smart run over the mile. Make a note of him.

HOUSE OF LORDS (Munro) was always going too well for ECCLESIASTIC (Japheth) in a brisk pace mile gallop. He has improved considerably.

FLINTY (R. Boy) covered a mile in resolute fashion. She is in good trim.

ROYAL TASK (Brace) showed to better advantage than a stable companion in a rattling nine furlongs spin. One to follow.

PERSEVERANCE (R. Boy) and DEVASTATE (Jones) were sent over the mile when they pleased. Fit horses.

KIRKIBOST (Simmons) came from the nine at a smart pace. Fit

WAGON HILL (McQuade) was fair in a mile gallop.

THE RIGHT MAN (McQuade) showed good speed for four furlongs.

FERRIER (Marrable) easily outpaced PRINCE PHILLIPA in a mile run. Must score again.

TRAMONTANA (Selby) gave a speedy display when beating a stable-mate over six furlongs. This one has made notable improvement.

ADVANCE (Rosen) moved like a fit horse for six furlongs.

SILVER STAR (Hutchins) shaped creditably over six furlongs. Appears to be striking form again.

BURGESS (Read) was impressive in a dash over the six. Can win when wanted.

SAAD NAZAM (Hutchins) did six furlongs in fine style.

POPPY DAY (McQuade) went a mile at a smart pace and gave satisfaction.

SAMRA LAYALI (Evans) pleased in a pace mile gallop Keep an eye on this one.

FAIR PLAY (K Hussan) had

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

a sharpener over the five and gave satisfaction.

NICKEL (O'Neale) and TURKISH PRINCE had a mile gallop when former proved superior He should win a race this season.

SUBAH (Brace) and AJWAL (Marrable) covered a fast mile in taking style Both are well.

NUR JEHAN (O'Neale) had a mile run when she pleased.

JEWAN (Hutchins) moved over a mile like a fit horse.

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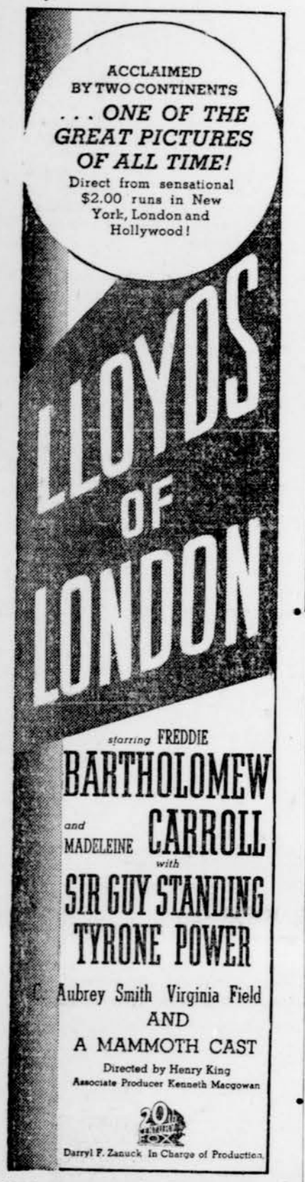
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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

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Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 28, 1356
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1306
Hightide: 11-33; 23-48
Lowtide: 5-10; 17-48
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 6th Sept. 1937.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Swamy Krishna Sastri of Benares will conduct a discourse in Tamil today (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Samaj Hall on Raja Yoga.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Mr. N. G. Naralkar M.A., LT. will deliver a lecture on "An Ideal School" at Ruia College, Hall No. 5, 1st floor, Matunga at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Saturday),

SARASWATI GANA SABHA

A Tamil Drama "Fetters of Society" written by Mr. S. R. Sarangapani will be staged by the above Sabha at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

Mr. R. B. Rao will deliver a lecture on "Mathematics Syllabus at the Matriculation" at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Master's Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Northern End (near Gowalia Tank).

STATUE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

The unveiling of the statue of St. Vincent de Paul, presented to the St. Ignatius' Conference by an anonymous donor, will be on Sunday (5th September), at 7-25 a.m. (S.T.) followed by a Mass when a charity sermon in aid of the conference funds will be preached by the Rev. Fr. F. X. Claraso, S.J.

MOTHER'S DAY LEAGUE

Twenty-Taird Mother's Day Celebration of the League will come off to-day (Saturday), at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) when Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis, will preside and Mrs. Ramabai Sabnis will distribute sweets and Dr. A. J. Dandekar Memorial Prize.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

The 34th Annual Gathering and 23rd Mother's Day Celebration will take place to-day (Saturday), at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sunderrao Ramrao Dongerkery, will preside and Mrs. Kamalabai Dongerkery will distribute the Prizes and Scout-Service-Stars, and Mr. N. S. Ullal, will deliver a lantern lecture on "Lives and Manners of Japan."

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATION AT KHAR

The girls of this school will celebrate the Day in the C.K.P. Club Hall Khar to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Bhanumati Vinayak Rao will preside and Mrs. Vimalabai Devdhar, Mrs. Lilabai Deshpande and Mrs. Yeshwantibai Vazkar have agreed to grace the occasion with their presence.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EMPIRE—"When You're in Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Head Over Heels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Singing Marine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races" Time as usual
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Captain Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gulbadan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GUJARATI SARVAJANIK NAVRATRA MAHOTSAVA

Under the auspices of the above Navratra Mahotsava a meeting of the Gujarati residents of Dadar will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the compound of Palan Sojpal Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

MOCK PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

Organised by the Bombay Field Club, in collaboration with the Catholic students' Union will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Saturday) and Sunday, 5th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

The bill: "The realisation of the life-beautiful bill 1937" will be debated.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League Mr. Dange will deliver a lecture on "Fascism" to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the League's Hall, 129, Abdul Rehman Street.

SAWANTWADI SUBJECTS' MEETING

A public meeting of the educationally backward masses of the Sawantwadi State, now residing in Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, (B.B., Tilak Bridge) re: the appointment of the Dowager Ranee Saheba as Regent.

KAMGAR TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

A meeting of the workers interested in the Temperance Movement will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in Mr. G. Y. Chaugule's (Painter) room Abdullah Building Parel No 12 to consider the proposal to form a Kamgar Temperance League for Bombay.

SUBURBAN D. C. C.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee state that Sjt. Vithal Narayan Purav, a well-known Congress worker of Chembur, has been accepted as a Congress candidate at the by-election to fill the vacant seat in the Suburban District Local Board.

Sjt. Purav has been elected without any opposition.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The Bombay Students' Union is organising a volunteer corps under the guidance of Dr. Nair of the Bombay National Guards and other trained persons. Those who join it should present themselves at the servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday), when Dr. Nair will have a talk with them.

"GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL"

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a debate will be held on the theme "Science has done more harm to the world than good" at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Those desiring to take part may submit their names one hour before the start.

The informal meeting of the general body which was postponed will be held on 5th inst. at 9 a.m. Place:—Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum Bombay 4.

'G' WARD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

At a meeting of the members of the Provisional Reception Committee held on Monday the 30th ultimo at 9 p.m. in the District Congress Committee's Office, after reviewing the work done so far and considering the enrolment of Reception Committee Members it was resolved that the final date for enrolment of Reception Committee members be fixed as the 14th inst. and the members enrolled upto 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th inst. will be entitled to vote in the election of office bearers and other Committee's to be formed for Conference purposes though of course the enrolment of Reception Committee members will be continued thereafter. The Committee has also provisionally fixed 26th September for holding the District Political Conference.

At the request of some of the Congress workers, in our Ward it was decided that The Reception Committee Membership be fixed at Re. 1 and As. 8 respectively.

The members of the Provisional Reception Committee will go round the Dadar area for enrolment of Reception Committee members on Sunday the 5th instant and public of Dadar are earnestly requested to be members of the Reception Committee.

Kumari Vatsala Kumtekar who will contribute to the concert at C. J. Hall on the 6th instant.

VARIETY CONCERT

In Aid Of The 'School Of Indian Music'

The School of Indian Music is doing good work in the field of Indian Music, for the last twelve years. Prof. B. R. Deodhar founded it in 1925 and ever since then it has been progressing and gaining popularity among the public of Bombay. In spite of numerous similar institution, which subsequently sprang, up the School of Indian Music enjoys a distinct advantage. Prof. Deodhar a man of progressive ideas is ever alert watching opportunities, and under his guidance and supervision, the School now boasts of nearly 150 students, both ladies and gentlemen. A feature of the School is its periodical public entertainment. This year's is to be held on Monday the 6th September at 5-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Some of the most renowned musicians of Bombay as also dancers have been specially booked for the occasion. Miss Vatsala Kumtheker is very well-known in the city. Kumar Gandharva is another attraction. Among the amateurs, but who have earned for themselves a very enviable reputation are Misses Shanta Amladi, Kanchanmala, Sheela Pandit, Leela Lokur, Mrs. Krishnabai Murdeshwar, and the young violinist Master Vishnu Jog, who will be heard on that day, Miss Auzurie, the famous dancer who is returning to Bombay stage after two years, has been rehearsing at some new dances for that day. Mr. Amar Jyoti of the Tagore School will exhibit his skill in dancing and Master Babulal Kathak will perform katkak dance.

On the whole it seems that the affair is going to be a grand success, and lovers of music, it is hoped, will take the advantage of this opportunity given by the School of Indian Music' to enjoy a feast of music.

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Parsis will celebrate their New Year Day at the Minerva Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road on Monday the 6th inst., at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when short addresses will be delivered by Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi and Mr. Marazban N. Gandhi followed by Monajats and songs from the boys of the Petit Orphanage. There will be also a free Cinema show of Fox Movietone Educational Films. Mr. Khodabux E. Punegar will preside.

Peara Sahib, the well-known musician whose classic songs will be heard to-night at Baliwala Grand Theatre and also on Sunday.

PEARAY SAHIB

At The Balliwala Theatre

Pearay Sahib, the famous Musician of Calcutta is visiting Bombay after a very long time and will be giving two performances of his wonderful music at Balliwalla Grand Theatre on Sunday September 5th and on Monday 6th at 9-30 p.m. respectively. It will be remembered that Pearay Sahib is noted for the Sweetness of his Music, his gramophone records being in every home where real music is appreciated. Such a genius is therefore loved by thousands of Bombay's music lovers who are always ready to welcome real art and talent.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday) at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B. A. Class (No III 10), when Dr. H. D. Khote, D.Ph., M.R.C.P., of Grant Medical College, will deliver a lecture on "Public Health Services—Sanitation, Hygiene and Medical Relief" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The ensuing Hindi Preliminary Examinations of the Daxina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held on Sunday the 12th inst. at the following places:

GIRGAUM.

Gakhale Education Society's High School, opposite Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4.

S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

DADAR.

Indian Education Society Girls' High School, opposite Dadar B. B. and C. I. Rly. Station.

The first paper of the Rashtrabhasha Examination will be set on Saturday. Detailed information about the examinations and the hall-tickets can be had after the 5th instant, from the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Near Wilson College Chaupatty Sea Face, Bombay 7.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The most flourishing business of the suburbs now is being destroyed by competition. Unemployment was the cause of many suburban trades closing down, but the barbers' shops day by day flourished and proprietors of those once small saloons soon enlarged their premises in order to meet the public demand.

This soon brought a flock of men of this profession from Nasik and now the number of barbers has increased to such an extent that in order to get sufficient trade most of the shops have reduced their rates.

Formerly having your haircut meant four annas with tips, and a shave two annas, out now you can have the same done for three annas for haircut and one anna for a shave.

The reduction of rates has been a great boon to the suburban people but from the barbers' point of view the bigger shops find it very difficult to make both ends meet.

This question of competition, I understand, will be shortly tackled by the Barbers' Association at Bandra when measures will be discussed to stop this competition. Let us hope this is not going to be the beginning of a strike; for, one must have one's shave every day.

LOURDES OF THE EAST

As the Bandra festival is but a few days away, I may mention a new publication on the history of Mount Mary which is now ready and is to be, I am told, sold during the festival by Mount Mary's Convent.

Styled under the title of "Mount Mary, The Lourdes of the East", this publication is of a handy size, and is fully illustrated.

The history of this shrine known throughout India has been compiled, I am told, after a good deal of research and is brief but comprehensive.

Besides the history, the book contains several interesting articles.

MONDAY'S FUNCTION

Monday being Parsi New Year Day many functions are to be held in the suburbs. Bandra Gymkhana, well-known for its social activities, I understand, is to hold a whist-drive at the pavilion and this will be followed by a Cindrella dance. This is the first function after the coming of the rains and promises to be a gala affair.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

The fourth annual report of the Muslim Ambulance Society of Bombay records the services of the society during the recent Hindu-Muslim disturbances. They did not show any distinction of caste or creed, but served the victims of both the communities alike. The society established an emergency hospital during the time of the communal troubles deserves credit and it is pleasing to note that Muslim purdah women administered first aid to both men and women of both the communities. The generosity of the Muslim community in helping the society with the necessary funds would be very widely appreciated.

"Pratap" Krishna Number

The "Pratap", the well-known Urdu daily of Lahore has issued a Krishna Number which is a bulky volume containing a number of informative articles by well-known publicists.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1937

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. R. R. Bhole, who moved a cut motion in the Bombay Assembly to discuss the question of water supply for the Scheduled Classes, did a service by drawing public attention to a vital topic and giving an occasion to the Congress Cabinet to explain its generous policy towards it. The water supply in the Presidency, as in many other parts of the country, is deplorably inadequate. Mr. Bhole stated that there were 1,400 villages in the Presidency which did not have wells. There are many more villages and towns where the water available is not only very scanty but also extremely impure. Great as are the difficulties of the public in general in such places, those of the Harijans are unspeakable. Of the few public wells that are nominally public pitifully few are really accessible to these people. Even when Government issued orders to the local bodies to see that all public wells were made available to all classes, caste prejudices nullified these orders and past Governments had not the courage to fight such prejudices.

Congress Ministry's Attitude

The Congress, which is pledged alike to the service of the masses and to the removal of untouchability, has given its first consideration, wherever it is in power, to the problem of water supply to all classes of people. In the first Budget speech on the first Congress Budget, Mr. Latthe, our Finance Minister, said: "Provision for the supply of good drinking water in all villages is one of the most pressing of the needs of rural life. Government have been hitherto placing about a lakh of rupees a year at the disposal of local boards for this purpose. The progress achieved with this small amount cannot but be too slow to satisfy anybody. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has therefore been set apart for expenditure during the coming six months for providing wells and tanks to all villages in the province, with special attention I may add, to the needs of the depressed classes in our villages." In presenting his Budget to the Madras Assembly Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier and Finance Minister, was more emphatic about Congress duty in this matter and said: "Foremost among the things that the school of public service which the present Government represents wishes to achieve, is to make pure drinking water available for the people of every village in our land. Not roads, not even literacy can possibly be a greater or more urgent need." Whatever may be the shortcomings of Congress Cabinets, they will never neglect their obligations to the masses and in particular to the Harijans.

No Compromise

Though the Budget provision for water supply in Bombay is for all classes, Dr. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, has made it clear that he would do everything to safeguard the interests of Harijans. It is not desirable, ordinarily, to dig separate wells for these classes. For that emphasizes the habit of caste exclusion and creates the impression that public wells other than those specially meant for Harijans are for other classes. Dr. Gilder has definitely assured the public that in choosing the sites for new wells the needs of the Harijans would be specially considered and that Government would give full protection to them, wherever necessary, in freely using all public wells, old and new. It is up to every Congress Cabinet to fight and put down untouchability without any compromise, particularly in removing every civic disability of the Harijans. The Harijans of Bombay should be made to feel that, though there is no Harijan Minister as such in the Government, every one of the Ministers regards himself as a Minister for the service of Harijans.

Madras Budget

The Madras Budget is, in its general tenor, much like the Bombay one and, in several respects, a bolder achievement. Both have so far avoided fresh taxation and have relied most on retrenchment but both Governments have hinted at the certainty of fresh sources of taxation being soon found necessary. Both Budgets have made a modest beginning with prohibition in a limited area and are also alike in showing special consideration for peasants. In presenting his Budget to the Madras Assembly the Premier, who is also the Finance Minister, said: "Although we have been able to give it some Congress orientation, the present budget can hardly be regarded as all we desired for a Congress budget." Even next year the Congress Budgets will be far from what they need to be, for the simple reason that the Constitution leaves utterly inadequate resources to the provinces. There is no salvation without mending the Act beyond recognition.

Realising that it would be unfair to propose fresh taxation before adopting every possible measure of economy and retrenchment, the Premier was not content with reducing the salaries of Minister, he also announced that a fairly drastic cut in several other salaries would soon be effected. He said that the salaries of provincial and subordinate services would undergo a cut graded from 2-1|2 per cent to 30 per cent. All persons appointed on or after the 1st April 1937 would come on the new scales and other members of the provincial and subordinate services, while remaining on their own scales of pay in respect of the posts now held by them, would, on promotion to a higher service or post, enter on the new revised scale to be fixed for that service or post. As the salaries of existing incumbents of offices cannot be reduced without the sanction of the Secretary of State, an application is being made to him in this behalf. We expect that simultaneously attempts will also be made to effect a substantial cut in the salaries of the higher services, on a voluntary basis or otherwise.

Self-Stultifying

In the debate on Sir A. H. Ghuznavi's Coastal Traffic Bill in the Central Assembly representatives of both Government and the European Group opposed the measure on the curious ground that it would not help the object in view, namely, the building up of a strong Indian mercantile marine. What the Bill is designed to do is to give to the Governor-General-in-Council power to control coastal shipping so as to protect Indian shipping against unfair foreign competition. The Bill will, therefore, fail to help Indian shipping only on the assumption that the Government of India will not or cannot help India against unfair competition from Britain. In proceeding on this assumption the Government are only stultifying themselves. We expect that if the power of controlling coastal shipping is vested in the Governor-General alone acting on his discretion neither he nor the European Group will oppose the Bill. But that change ought not to be allowed. The remedy will be far worse than the disease.

WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(BY "TODARMAL".)

The Provincial Loans have proved a great success and the list was closed within two hours. The terms of the loans were based on the ruling quotations of the existing securities and there being large sums of idle money awaiting employment naturally there were many applicants.

War Reactions.

The local Stock Exchange was influenced by reports of fighting in China and it is generally believed that the war will continue for a longer period and there will be marked decrease in the imports of cloth from Japan. This situation will have a considerable effect on our textile industry and our mills will be called upon to supply the need The mills also being aware of this possibility have maintained higher cloth prices in the face of a sharp decline in raw cotton prices Professional operators are buying mill shares with great confidence and prices are reaching high levels.

Reports of a move for a peace between China and Japan forced operators on the Stock Exchange to change their plans and instead of buying cotton mill shares they preferred to push up Tata steel shares although Wall Street market was easy and U. S. Steel shares declined further to dol. 102½.

Khadi In Assembly.

There was considerable discussion during the week in the Bombay Assembly regarding Khadi and it seems that though Khadi propaganda has been carried on for the last seventeen years there are members who have not understood its economic importance. It is the only thing which without inviting capitalism will solve many problems of village industry. There is a great future for it and if it is handled properly, Khadi will sell at a competitive price. It is the duty of every cotton grower in this country to use his own cotton so far as his cloth requirement is concerned as he uses his own crops for his food. It is not a question of cost or earning daily wages but it is a question of meeting his own needs. The raw cotton produced by him must be ginned in his own house and must be spun in his own house and must be woven in his own village. The Khadi produced in the village must be for the use of the village and whatever is left should be sent to other places where it is needed. There should be a special low railway rate for all village industries products. If Khadi can be produced on the above lines it will provide work for millions in the villages and the durability and cheapness of Khaddar will attract buyers. There will be no need for any appeal for the purchase of Khadi and it will be a sign of patriotism and will command due respect.

Economics Of Khadi

To develop along this line it is essential that for a period of three years all mills must be forbidden to manufacture Khadi and cotton growers must be organised and must be made to understand the importance and the utility of Khadi. Wherever it is needed Provincial Governments should give bounties and encourage production and develop co-operative movement in villages. This is needed for the transitary period only.

It is argued by some members that a man working on the charkha will earn three annas per day while an operator on a machine will get annas 12 per day. Machine will at best provide work for a few while a Charka will give work to almost everyone who is willing. The cost of living for a mill-worker in the city will be found higher than that of the villager who plies the Charkha in his own home does not need large capital and everyman or a woman plying a Charkha will be able to work at convenience in the healthy atmosphere of the village.

Cotton Legislation

American cotton prices recorded a sharp rise on heavy short covering influenced by excessive rains over the Eastern and Central belts on Thursday. In view of cotton prices reaching nine cent level there was limited Southern hedge selling and the markets are preparing for the Bureau report which is due on the 8th instant. Private estimates indicate small increase in the total production as August deterioration was less than normal.

Several Cotton Growers' Associations in the United States are arranging protest meetings as the terms of the Loan announcement were found unsatisfactory. But Mr Wallace is now busy finding out the true cause of the decline in cotton prices as he believes that international factors were also responsible to some extent. Senator Bankhead is preparing a bill to be placed before the next Congress to limit the cotton production to 10 million bales only.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Italy's Efforts To Increase Population

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, Aug. 27.

An event that during the week has raised much attention is the break in diplomatic relations between Portugal and Czechoslovakia. The development happened rather abruptly and in somewhat unusual circumstances. Portugal announced the decision to break diplomatic connection with Czechoslovakia surprisingly suddenly. The step was stated to be a result of Czechoslovakia's halt in the matter of delivery of armaments to Portugal. The charge of refusal of delivery after negotiations had proceeded to an advanced stage is alleged against Czechoslovakia, with suggestions of it being bound with estimation of Portugal's stand in relation to the Spanish civil war and influence cast from outside. On the Czechoslovakian side, it is maintained that Czechoslovakia as a member of the "Non-Intervention Committee" had interest for assurance of the armaments being for Portuguese use and not external employment, no definite settlement had been fixed in regard to time of delivery and certain other matters and as such no final contract concluded, and the decision for non-delivery referred to a particular type of armament in the light of Czechoslovakia's own military programme.

External Influence

The suggestion of external influence is definitely denied. Comments of papers in different centres express astonishment that Portugal should make out of a commercial issue a political one. The move gains significance and assumes importance in view of a strained situation in Europe and more especially on account of tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia. It is also not surprising that the Portuguese move finds support in Rome and Berlin. Opinion is strongly held in various quarters of Portugal being pushed on to this step by other sources. A generally well-informed Vienna correspondent of an important British daily indicates the step as likely to fit in with plans thought as visualised by Germany for a diplomatic offensive against Austria and Czechoslovakia. The leading Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" refers to Portugal resorting to precipitate matters when Czechoslovakia was evincing all possible care for retention of understanding and amicable settlement. The development shows an extension of ease at one-sided break of diplomatic relations, which under circumstances and in the background of the strain in Europe can assume or bring serious consequences. It is this background that makes a step that normally might have caused some amusement and little anxiety, one for close care and attention

Italy's Population Policy

The Fascist Grand Council has just drawn out various regulations to be put into force soon and meant for increasing the population. Attention to give a push to the increase of population so far has resulted greatly in rise in marriages, but not one in childbirths. This is also so in the case of Germany, which country as well, under the Nazi regime, has been devoting much care to effect increase in child births. The new Italian regulations intend to compliment the loans given for marriages by such ones for child births. The State loan to married couples till the completion of the 26th year is to amount from 1,000 to 3,000 Lires. The return payment is to commence twelve months after the concluding of the marriage, should in this period no child be born, with the birth of one child 10 per cent of the loan is to be struck out and for the following issues 20 and 30 and 40 per cent respectively. The number of children is also to be taken into account in fixing of taxes. Special measures are to apply to State officials and workers and employees in public concerns. Promotions for them are to depend not rigidly in accordance to lime limits, but greatly also in relation to birth of children. In the allotment of tenements and houses with cheaper rents preference is to be given to families "rich in children." Also the payment of the so-called 'family provision' for workers, both industrial and agricultural, is to bear proportion to the number of children

Peasants' Unrest In Poland

During the last fortnight, the peasants' unrest in Poland has been manifesting itself as a keen and active force in Poland's life. Protest demonstrations of peasants have been held in different parts and agrarian strikes reported from various regions. The peasants, significantly have been calling for political changes, as would seem, viewing such a course as helpful or necessary for economic improvements. Resolutions passed at peasants' gatherings held in many parts of Poland, state dissatisfaction at the suppression of the democratic line, and urge for a change in constitution, new election, adoption of foreign policy having popular support, granting of amnesty to various persons and permitting some exiles to return. According to the Warsaw correspondent of an important Continental daily, rarely have the peasants adopted so firm a stand. The Government has been concentrating on meeting the opposition move with sharp steps. Newspapers have been ordered not to publish the resolutions of peasants' meetings, those bringing reports about them being confiscated and police measures extended to various rural areas. This week strikes have spread to more centres and riots have happened at several places, especially in southern Poland. In the district of Jaroslav, several thousands of peasants attacked the police headquarters and attempted to break into police stores. Clashes between peasants and police have resulted in some deaths. The situation gains an added attention owing to the peasants' movement carrying a political character. The state of the peasantry in Poland, who form 75 per cent of the total population, is a particularly hard one, the economic distress being keen-

(Continued on page 14 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

STRIKING ASSURANCE

Sjt. Mahadeo Desai has done well in releasing to the press the telegraphic communications which recently passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Andamans hunger-strikers. They provide ample proof that it was largely the earnest persuasion of Mahatmaji which prevailed with the prisoners in suspending their strike. Gandhiji, however, has achieved a still more welcome triumph. For he has elicited the following striking assurance from the prisoners concerned:—

> "We are glad you have given us an opportunity to express our firm opinion on terrorism. We feel honoured to inform you and through you the nation that those of us who ever believed in terrorism, do not hold to it any more and are convinced of its futility as a political weapon or creed. We declare it definitely retards rather than advances the cause of our country."

Little comment is needed upon this categorical enunciation of faith, save that it conclusively proves that Lord Linlithgow was sadly misinformed—and misled—in his belief that the prisoners were still committed to the cult of terrorism. If we are not mistaken, that was the main reason which he advanced in his letter to Mr. Saxena as a justification of Government's attitude towards the hunger-strikers. The Viceroy now owes it as much to himself as to the prisoners to release them unconditionally and promptly.

AN INEXCUSABLE OMISSION

Scarcely has the furore created by the discourtesy shown to the Mayor of Bombay at a Sheriff's Dinner last year died, than another similar occasion has arisen. It appears that no invitation has been extended to the Mayor for the reception arranged for the Governor-Designate at the Mole Station, though the Corporation has decided to present an address to Sir Roger Lumley. It may well be that this lapse is due to some oversight. Even so, it is inexcusable considering the position the Mayor holds in the public life of the city. It needs hardly to be stressed that the First Citizen must be treated as such at all public functions. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has more than once impressed upon the authorities concerned the advisability of amending the order of precedence so as to ensure the due dignity of the Mayor. We trust this will be done at an early date. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the present *contretemps* will be satisfactorily settled.

A DUMMY MEMBER

The replies which the Home Secretary gave to Mr. Satyamurti's questions in the Central Assembly should be welcome for they clarified India's position in the League of Nations. Asked whether Government proposed to approach the League of Nations on behalf of India to represent the feeling against the Palestine Report, Mr. Thorne replied that the Government of India could not approach the League "otherwise than in consultation with His Majesty's Government". When further questioned as to whether India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was ever consulted about the Spanish or the Chinese situation, the Home Secretary replied in the negative. No further evidence is necessary to show that India's position at Geneva is nothing more than that of a ventriloquist's dummy to speak with Britain's voice.

A SUBTLE MOVE

We are not sure how much credence should be attached to an Associated Press message from Simla that H. H. the Aga Khan is likely to be approached to preside over the forthcoming session of the League of Nations, when the Palestine problem will be raised before the Assembly. It appears to be a subtle move on the part of those who control the Geneva Punch and Judy show to give a semblance of impartiality and reality to the proceedings. It is going to be a case of cleverness defeating its own ends, and His Highness will be well-advised in the circumstances to refuse to play the role of a pawn on the Palestine chessboard

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Sir M. Visweswarayya made a number of valuable suggestions for the economic regeneration of the country in the speech he delivered before the members of the Bombay Legislature in Poona. He unfolded the outline of a five-year plan for Bombay, on the lines adopted by the Soviet, which has made phenomenal progress during the last decade and half. Such plans will have obviously to be suited to the peculiar conditions of the country. The industrialisation of this country will have to be developed *pari passu* with the economic uplift of the peasantry, and the conflicting claims of the big versus the cottage industries must be harmonised before any ambitious plan of reconstruction is taken in hand. We have no doubt the Bombay Ministry will pay due attention to the problem, and evolve a well-thought out national programme in the near future.

ANY MAN'S METHODS

It is difficult to get at the truth about the Frontier tribal situation from the replies given by Colonel Parsons in the Central Assembly. He "denied that it was one of the terms that the protected area would be gradually extended in the future" but "admitted that under the proclamation issued by the General Officer Commanding, Waziristan, it was proposed to create new protected areas in the tribal area." The difference between what has been "denied" and what has been "admitted" is rather subtle and, in any case, not very substantial. Again he failed to show exactly why the legal system which had proved a failure in the "settled" areas should be enforced in the "protected" areas. Anyone with the least administrative sense can see that such a distinction is bound to lead to recurring trouble. The whole business, indeed, smacks too much of the Army man's typical arbitrary methods of managing the outposts of the Empire.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Sir James Grigg told Mr. Choudhury that India's total debt approximately amounted to Rs. 1,160 crores. About Rs. 178 crores could be classified as non-productive or only partially productive.

This amount is accounted for in the main by India's contribution to the Great War, New Delhi capital project, commutation of pensions and the Port of Vizagapatam."

—Central Assembly proceedings.

* * *

In his recent book Mr. Attlee, the British Labour leader, asserts that "the peasants and workers of India must not be handed over to be exploited by their own capitalists and landlords."

He would much rather keep them safe for exploitation by British capitalists, bureaucrats and—Labour leaders!

* * *

The Chinese Ambassador told Baron Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, that his country was prepared to sign a Non-Aggression Pact with Japan.

We hope the worthy Baron saw the point of the joke. Or didn't he?

* * *

While Shanghai is being ravaged by Japanese bombs Hongkong has been laid waste by a typhoon.

Japan must now redouble her energies to show Dame Nature where she gets off.

* * *

"The situation in the Mediterranean cannot remain as it is much longer," is how Reuter sums up the feeling in Paris following the attack on the "Havock."

No, of course, it can't. One obvious change already visible is the decreasing number of British ships still intact in the Mediterranean.

* * *

Commenting on the attack on the "Havock," the Nazi Organ, "Angriff," says the submarine was either a Spanish Government or a Russian vessel.

Or, better still, why not put it to the account of the "wily" Jews?

* * *

"Drink appears to be one of the favourite subjects for debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly," writes Boni Bunder's Special Correspondent from Poona.

The subject seems to be a favourite of the B. B. Special, too, for he spends several paragraphs discussing all manner of drinks—from liquor which "maketh the heart glad" to mere well-water.

* * *

Dr. Rosenberg, Germany's Supervisor of Cultural Affairs, has issued a pamphlet urging the Nazi demand for uniformity in German religious life.

And since it is unlikely that the Lutherans, Catholics, Jews and Freethinkers would agree to abide by one of the recognized religions, how simple it is to swear by "Mein Kemp" and proclaim eternal faith in the 'holy' trinity of Hitler, Goering and Goebbels with Dr. Rosenberg as the First Apostle.

* * *

Dr. Rosenberg attacks Pastor Dibelius for speaking kindly of conscientious objectors to war, in a pamphlet published in 1930, saying that "a Protestant Pastor is no better than Jewish and Marxist saboteurs. He knows very well that by thus defending the deserters, he is in the company of scoundrels."

The language of the denunciation does credit to the Supervisor of Nazi culture!

And no wonder he does not approve of the Pastor's company of scoundrels. He seems to like only his own kind.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The Mayor was not invited to the Governor's reception purely by "over-sight and clerical error."

(2) In future all invitations to such functions will bear the inscription "E. & O. E."—Errors And Omissions Excepted.

* * *

Said the rationalist: 'My dear lady, I go further than believing in female suffrage. I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way.'

Replied the woman: 'Oh, now you are boasting.'

Fierce Artillery Duel At Shanghai

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

Japanese Official And Fifty Men Commit "Harakiri" To Avoid Being Captured

SHANGHAI September 3.

The Chinese Artillery at Pootung scored two direct hits on the Japanese Consulate during heavy fighting and Artillery duels.

SHRAPNEL ON BRITISH CONSULATE

The British Consulate was sprayed with shrapnel, when a shell burst on the bund a hundred yards away.

Russian volunteer and several Chinese were seriously injured.

Four Japanese were wounded when a shell from a Chinese battery at Pootung struck the Japanese Consulate.

N. Y. K. Wharf Hit

Two other shells struck the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf.

A Japanese destroyer demolished the British-American Tobacco Company water-tank at Pootung with a direct hit and sent another shell through the roof of the Company's warehouse.

Evacuation From Bund

Many offices on the Bund hastily evacuating their staffs to safety as artillery fight rages.

Fierce Battle Continues

The fierce artillery battle is continuing.

A big Japanese transport near the Japanese Consulate opened fire from three inch guns against buildings on the opposite side of the river and sent shell after shell into them setting several of them on fire. The Chinese replied getting closer and closer to their objectives and finally a shell struck the deck of the transport, amid the intense enthusiasm of Chinese watchers on the Bund. who shouted deliciously, shells bursting around the "Izumo" and other warships.

Heavy Casualties

The casualties on both sides are frightful.

Officer And Men Commit "Harakiri"

One Japanese Lieutenant and fifty men committed "Harakiri" sooner than be taken prisoners.

JAPANESE PLANS UPSET

"Izumo" was not hit but the Chinese tug nearby was struck and burnt to the waters edge.

In the course of the battle another shell struck the Japanese Consulate wounding four inmates. Japanese transports in the battle zone have moved down the river. Five Japanese warships have come up river to join "Izumo" and are attacking Chinese positions. Scores of junks have been set on fire off Pootung point.

Foreign observers agree that to-day's unexpected battle must upset Japanese plans for an offensive from the Woosung Peninsula, which has already been delayed.

The British steamer "Lisheng" with 800 Chinese refugees for Hongkong was nearly hit by shells in the river and has returned to dock and cancelled the voyage.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO ISSUE WAR BONDS

TOKIO, Sept. 3.

A third supplementary budget totalling £119,000,000 has been announced. The whole of it will be raised by bond issue.—Reuter.

SOVIET 'PLANES ON SHANGHAI FRONT?

TOKIO, Sept. 3.

A Japanese News Agency alleges that 72 Soviet aeroplanes have arrived on the Shanghai Front.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR BIG PUSH

Air Raids On Chinese Cities

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2

Continuing their preparations for the big push, the Japanese have landed further troops and supplies in the Eastern District of the Settlement and again extensively bombed Chinese concentrations around Shanghai.

Chinese 'planes were also active but they confined their activities chiefly to Luiho and Woosung sectors.

Observers believe that the Japanese have already landed three divisions but wonder whether they will be sufficient in view of the expected strong Chinese opposition

It is rumoured that the Chinese raided one or two points of the Japanese main body, but confirmation is lacking. Meanwhile the Japanese continued their air raids on the various widely distributed Chinese cities.

An official Chinese News Agency states that it is learned that General Matsui, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai area, has requested Tokio immediately to dispatch two more divisions.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Chinese Embassy in London has announced that cable communications between China and the Western world have been entirely disrupted, as the cable lines have been cut by the Japanese navy.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES REVIVER DEAD

Baron Conbertin Lived For Athletics And Won Nobel Prize For Peace

GENEVA, Sept. 3.

The death occurred suddenly from apoplexy, while taking a walk, at the age of 75 of Baron Pierre de Fredi Coubertin, founder of the Modern Olympic Games, revived at Athens in 1896 and the Hon. President of the Olympic Games Committee.

LIVED FOR ATHLECTICS

The Baron who is a descendant of the Rubens and Cyrano de Bergerac was a philosopher and lived for athletics and the Olympic ideal. He will ever be remembered in sporting circles for his famous remark "the important thing in Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing is not conquering but fighting well." Of all the English Games, he considered Rugby Football the best and the high position of this game held in France was greatly due to him.

He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1928.—Reuter's Special.

(The Baron wrote many famous books on education and Athletics an anthology of his works was printed by his admirers from many countries on the occasion of his 70th birthday).

NO EXTRA SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS

Slum Clearance Plan To Cost 526 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The signing of the Sugar Bill by President Roosevelt is interpreted as an indication that he is not willing to commit himself to the summoning of an extra session of the Congress. The extra session would almost be a certainty had the bill been vetoed.

The President also announced the approval of a measure for launching 526 million dollar experiment in Federal-local slum clearance and low-rent housing construction.—Reuter.

Knatchbull-Hugessen's Condition Improves

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.

Major Gauntelett states that Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen is making excellent progress. His wound is healing nicely.—Reuter

FALL IN U. S. GOLD IMPORTS

July Trade Statistics Show Decrease All Round

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The American foreign trade figures for July show that imports of merchandise were valued at 265 million dollars compared with 286 in June, while the exports in July totalled 267 million dollars against 265 million of the previous month. The return of gold imports is less than 167 million dollars compared with 262 in June.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SOVIET SHIP TORPEDOED

Outrage In Greek Territorial Waters

ATHENS, Sept. 3.

Another Soviet cargo ship "Blaegoev", 3,000 tons, was torpedoed outside the Greek Territorial Waters, according to information reaching reliable quarters here.—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH DESTROYERS FOR SPAIN

LONDON, Sept 3.

Reuter understands that the Eleventh Destroyer Division has been ordered to sail to-day to join other destroyers on the East Coast of Spain.—Reuter.

The Romance Of Words

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS

To "apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds" is one of the few ways in which a member of Parliament can vacate his seat. A Hundred (in this case) is a county division (originally consisting of an area inhabited by a hundred families)—and the Chiltern Hundreds number three. In ancient days these three were particularly overrun by robbers; so the King appointed a steward to be responsible for dealing with them. Although the Chiltern Hills have long been rid of this slur upon their "character," the office has remained. Being a paid job under the Crown, an M.P. who obtained it could only continue to sit if re-elected; and as it was (and is) impossible simply to resign a seat, the practice arose of applying for a position which made resignation imperative.

PALESTINE SITUATION

Stern Measures: 9 Arabs And 3 Jews Killed

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3.

The authorities are taking firm measures to prevent further incidents and to stamp out lawlessness. Numbers of Jews and Arabs have been detained for questioning. The situation is under control.

The deathroll in the present disturbances is now nine Arabs and three Jews.—Reuter.

Survivors Of "Tarpon"

PANAMA CITY, (Florida), Sept. 3.

Fourteen officers and men of "Tarpon" are missing. The ship foundered on September 1 at Eastpass, Florida. The coast-guard cutter "Triton" picked up nine survivors and the body of 83-year-old captain, who died from exposure.—Reuter's Special.

Evacuation Of Spaniards Suspended By Britain

MADRID, Sept. 2.

All evacuation of refugees through the British Embassy has been suspended on account of the danger to shipping in the Mediterranean from torpedoes.

This decision came as a bitter blow to the 3,000 women, children and old men who were holding themselves in readiness to be evacuated and who will now probably have to face the hardships of another winter in Madrid.—Reuter

ATHENS, Sept. 3.

The Soviet Vessel "Molakieff" was sunk off Skyros Island by a submarine which is reported to have hoisted the Spanish Rebel flag. One member of the crew was killed by the explosion while the remainder reached land safely.

A later message says that the crew of the "Molakieff" included three women

A splinter from the torpedo struck a boat in which five of the crew were escaping, killing one. The remainder were thrown into the water where they remained for 20 hours.—Reuter.

Toll Of Hongkong Typhoon Mounts Up

Fishing Fleets Wiped Out

DAMAGE TO BRITISH SHIPS: CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY PUT OUT OF ACTION

HONGKONG, September 3.

The deathroll in the typhoon is much greater than was first feared. In the Taipo market alone over 100 bodies have hitherto been recovered and it is believed over 200 have been killed there, when the tidal wave inundated the place and hundreds of people were swept to sea.

Fishing Fleets Wiped Out

Fishing fleets have been practically wiped out. The loss of life of Chinese seamen is tremendous. Harrowing scenes are witnessed throughout the colony. Thousands of distracted people are searching for bodies of relatives.

Damage To British Ships

'Steamer 'On Lee' grazed the hull of H. M. S. "Suffolk" and also collided with destroyer "Duchess" and bent the latter's bows. It is unofficially understood that "Suffolk" will be docked for ten days and it is believed in addition to the damage to the superstructure, one of the aeroplanes aboard was smashed. H. M. S. "Diamond" had her foremast carried away.

Railway Out Of Action

The Canton-Kowloon Railway has suffered half a million dollars damage in the floods and the following storm. The service is not expected to resume for a fortnight.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HAND

LONDON, Sept. 2.

H. M. S. "Broke" has reported to the Admiralty that "Sherard Osborn" now has the situation abroad in hand and is leaving for Antwerp. "Broke" is returning to Plymouth. Apparently "Broke" has not sent a boarding party to "Osborn", which communicated with the destroyer by signal.—Reuter's Special.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

St. Leger Probables are:—Cashbook (Gordon Richards), Chulmleigh (Vergette), Double Bracket (Maher), Faircopy (Perryman), Fullsail (E. Smith), Goya Second (Elliott), Maranta (Weston), Middaysun (Beary), Perifox (Pat Beasley), Renardo (Steve Donoghue), Sandsprite (Crouch), Senor (Breenan), Snowleopard (Harry Wragg), Solfo (Lowrey), Sultan Mahomed (Smirke), and Sweet Content (Marshall).

King's Visit To India

Early Announcement Expected: Durbar In 1938-39 Winter

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The "Morning Post" political correspondent understands that the King and Queen are visiting India in the winter of 1938-39 which would necessitate their leaving England towards the end of next year.

An official spokesman says that the situation has not developed beyond the recent Legislative Assembly answer, wherein it was stated that the matter was subject to His Majesty's pleasure.

PREPARATIONS FOR DURBAR.

Reuter learns His Majesty is earnestly considering the Durbar date and it is thought in 1938-39 the visit is probable. Therefore, an announcement of this will not be long delayed.

No definite decision has yet taken. The spokesman points out that many estimates of the cost of the royal visit which are obviously built up upon the 1911-12 figures, are very wide of the mark. It is emphasised that a large Advisory Committee, such as appointed in 1911-12, is not necessary because all data are available and also the present Delhi is vastly different from that of a quarter of century ago Many costly appurtenances, which were then requisite, are now not required.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 3.

The new British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie has arrived.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Boulogne after his abdication.—Reuter's Special.

TORPEDOED AND SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Lloyds agent at Piraeus confirms that the "Blagoev" from Odessa to Sete was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine yesterday between Skyros and Psara Island.—Reuter's Special.

REBELS MAKE AWAY WITH GOVT. VESSEL

PARIS, Sept. 3.

While half the crew of the Spanish Government vessel "Marnegro' were ashore at Bone, Algiers, the captain and other Nationalist sympathisers seized the ship and sailed, it is believed, for Sardinia.

The vessel was reported to be carrying tanks and aeroplanes from Odessa.—Reuter

BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Sept. 3.

It is learned that the British Government have important proposals to make at the proposed conference of the Mediterranean Powers at Geneva. It is believed in London that Italy will probably send a delegate, so that Britain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece will be represented.

The British and French Governments are in constant touch in regard to the matters to be discussed.—Reuter's Special.

RIOTING AMONG INSURGENT FORCES

PARIS, Sept. 3.

Nationalist elements are alleged to have caused a serious rioting at Meknes. Morocco troops were forced to fire on the rioters, of whom 15 were killed and 17 admitted to hospital. Twenty others were injured, while 16 soldiers and three police were also admitted to hospital. Order has now been restored.—Reuter.

DRIVE AGAINST SARAGOSSA FAILS

SARAGOSSA, Sept. 3.

A great Government offensive, the aim of which was to make Saragossa to answer for the fall of Santander, has failed after a week's heavy fighting, according to Nationalist High Command, which is said to be well satisfied with the result of the campaign. The Government threw 60,000 picked men against Saragossa and attacked on a forty-mile front.

With the Nationalist counter offensive to-day the Government thrust is claimed to have been exhausted.—Reuter.

Down With System That Breeds Cultured Slaves

Need For Overhaul Of Education

VIGOROUS ATTACKS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

A Doctor On Prohibition And Public Health

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 3.

Excepting for two speeches by Women Members and for a lively five minutes by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder the major portion of the proceedings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day was dull. Speaker after speaker got up and repeated practically the same arguments stressing the necessity of expansion of public health activities and more grants to districts.

The whole house enjoyed the suggestion made by Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) that Government should postpone their prohibition scheme for a year and devote the Rs. 3,00,000 for public health in the Presidency. He said that more lives would be saved through the latter.

Secondary Education

Interest in the discussion was revived when the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher made a demand for a crore and half rupees for education. Mr. S. H. Prater of the Progress Party made out a good case for complete overhaul of secondary education.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who made a fighting speech said that the educational system in this country only produced cultured slaves and what India wanted to-day was patriotic and brave young men and women. That could be obtained only through revolutionising the whole system of education.

Proceedings In Detail

Discussion on the necessity of adequate grants to districts for public health was continued on Friday when the Bombay Legislative Assembly re-assembled in the Council with Mr. Mavlanker in the Chair. The House had before it the cut motion of Rao Bahadur Navle to the demand for grant under Public Health.

Mr. W. W. Russel (Progress Party) supporting the cut motion, suggested that there ought to be one Public Health Officer for each district instead of having four or five for the whole Presidency as at present.

Mr. D. N. Wandreker (Congress) suggested that money alone would not bring the necessary improvement in health conditions. What was wanted was men with the will to work.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that the question of health was linked up with the housing conditions of the poor.

CRECHES IN MILLS

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi suggested to the Minister for Public Health that he should persuade millowners to have creches in mills for the benefit of working-class women. Some mills had creches and it was stated that women were not making use of them. Government should find out why they were not being used. These children of working-class women would become citizens and workers of State and she thought that it was the duty of the State to take care of these children. She also suggested that some step should be taken to prevent infection through dust in mills and factories.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala replying to the points raised by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that millowners realised the importance of creches in mills. As a matter of fact having creches was in the interests of millowners themselves. In some mills there were creches and they were supplying milk and biscuits for children. The millowners were also doing some propaganda work in connection with health among mill workers.

Mr. Mosaji Patel (Muslim Leaguer) said that the Public Health Department was top heavy. Four officials at the top took away a major portion as salaries.

Dr. J. A. Collaco said that he was in favour of the amalgamation of the Public Health and Medical Departments, as that would lead both to efficiency and economy. He also suggested that quinine should be more freely distributed. Government should try to have Sincona Plantations in the Presidency. He was in favour of postponement of prohibition programme by a year and devoting the thirty lakhs in improving public health in the Presidency.

Mr. K. S. Firodia thought that mere appointments of Health Officers would not solve the problem. What was needed was funds to carry on schemes of improvement of health in the districts.

Mr. Abdulla Haji Bhagat suggested that there should be weekly inspection reports from every village giving an indication of health conditions prevailing there during the week.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh said that the question of public health came only after one took proper care of the children that were about to be born. She was aware of the difficulties in villages and rural areas. She suggested that there should be a Maternity Home for every five miles with a woman nurse, as even in a city like Bombay where there were educated men, male doctors were not allowed into the deliverry rooms. In villages the teacher also acted as a medicine giver and most of the teachers did not know which medicine was for the eyes and which was for the ear. Invariably they bungled. The Minister-in-Charge should find out why the health condition of present generation of children was so weak and their physique so bad. She suggested children should be made to take 'bhaitaks' in schools.

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, the mover of the cut motion was replying when the House rose for tea.

MOVE FOR HEALTH BOARDS

After tea Dr. Gilder, Minister-in-Charge, said that creation of a Ministry of Health was being proposed since the eighties of the last century and it had a chequered career. It was absolutely essential that both preventive and curative departments should work in concurrance with each other. Speaking about bettering public health in the Presidency, the Minister stated that he was moving with as much speed as possible in that direction. It was the primary duty of local bodies to take preventive measures and it was for that purpose that Government gave them grants. At present the question of starting District Health Boards was under consideration of the Government. Steps would be taken for eradication of guinea worms from wells and a modern health unit would be started and the Rockeller Foundation had promised help in that connection. The Preventive Section had to be looked after by Government, while the curative could be handed over to local boards, as the present arrangement did not work properly.

Rao Bahadur Navle withdrew his cut motion and the House approved of the grant.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,51,97,000 for education in the Presidency.

Mr. S. H. Prater (Progress Party) moved a token cut to discuss Secondary Education. He said that demand for secondary education was very great. Results of the Matric examination in the Presidency would be a clear index as to whether the present system of secondary education was a success or failure. He suggested that the whole system should be reorganised and reconstructed to give it a vocational bias.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK NEEDED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought that revolutionising of the whole system of education was very essential. What was needed was a national outlook in education. The mission or objective of the educational system that had been prevalent in this country so long was to make Indian young men money-making machines and lo

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5.)

Nation Protests Against Britain's Palestine Policy

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS JOIN IN OBSERVING HARTAL TO CONDEMN PEEL REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Hindu and Mussalmans joined in observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the proposal to partition Palestine.

Hindu and Muslim shops were closed for the day, and a procession was taken out in the evening terminating in a mass meeting where a resolution was adopted condemning British policy in Palestine and expressing sympathy with the people of the country.

The local Congress Committee, the Students' Federation and Socialists Party also joined in the demonstration.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who specially returned from Partabgarh participated in the meeting

(Reports of similar demonstrations have also been received from Calcutta, Lahore, Benares and Nagpur.)

—A. P.

DELHI MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Palestine Report

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

Delhi Moslems are observing a "Hartal" as a protest against the recommendations of the Palestine Royal Commission. All Moslem shops were closed and the Sadar Bazar a prominently Moslem business quarter, presented a deserted appearance.

After Juma Prayers, the huge congregation at the Jumma Masjid formed a procession, which paraded the main streets carrying black flags and placards and raising slogans deprecating the Commission's recommendations.

—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN UNIONIST GOVT.

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

At a meeting of Muslims held in Badshahi mosque after Juma prayers to-day, a resolution was adopted expressing complete absence of confidence in the present Unionist Ministry in the Punjab because in the opinion of the meeting, Government had proved its unfitness to grant security of life and property of Muslims, which was apparent from what had happened at Panipat, Allah, Amritsar, Kotfater and Jendiala Sherkhan.

The meeting also adopted a resolution protesting against the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Palestine and set up a Committee, with Mr. K. L. Gauba as President, to enlist volunteers to help the Arabs.—United Press.

MORE SNIPING ON FRONTIER

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Waziristan Camp of the Second Indian Infantry Brigade at Shawali in Upper Shaktu Valley was slightly sniped during the night. Two Indian other ranks were wounded and have since died. Tal Camp in Tochi Valley was also sniped. There were no casualties.

The following details of casualties already reported occurred in Waziristan:—

KILLED:—Birdhojgurung Tekbirthapa, First Battalion Second Kind Edward Seventh's Own Gurkha Rifles.

WOUNDED:—Chandrasingh Furung, Narbahafurale, Janbahadurgurung.—A. P.

FIGHTING AMONG BAJAUR CHIEFS

Has No Concern With The Waziristan Trouble, Says Govt.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

A Communique says:—

The Press message from Simla dated September 1 refers to certain intertribal fighting between the Khan of Khar and the Kan of Nawagai as "proceeding behind the Mahsud company". This is incorrect and misleading. Rivalry between the two Chiefs has been longstanding and there was almost continual bickering between the respective factions. Their territories are in Bajaur, some 50 miles north of Peshawar as the crow flies. This intertribal dispute is far removed from Waziristan and has no connection with the situation in that area.—A. P.

REPATRIATION PLANS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Associated Press understands that the Bengal Government are now collecting material to be placed before a conference of party leaders in the Assembly which will be convened shortly by the Government to consider the question of the repatriation of the political prisoners in the Andamans.

It is further understood that the Government is at present making a survey of the accommodation that will be available in different jails in Bengal for the Andamans' prisoners if a decision is finally taken to repatriate them.—A.P.

7 STILL ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The names of the prisoners who are still on hunger-strike in the Andamans are now available.

Three Bengal prisoners are Bijay Kumar Sen of Rajshahi, Narayan Chandra Roy of Barisal and Radhabhallav Gope of Faridpur.

The Behar prisoner is Chandrika Singh of Saran.

The prisoner from Madras is Hazarsingh of Punjab.

The name of Delhi prisoner is Dhanvantri of Lahore. The last one is Punjab prisoner Gurnukhsingh of Ludhiana.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing a mass meeting in the Municipal Gardens, at Abbotabad.

Insurance Bill

THOUSAND AMENDMENTS

General Lobby Opinion Favours Select Committee Report

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

All previous records have been broken and the number of amendments so far tabled in respect of the Insurance Bill has reached the colossal figure of one thousand. The Assembly office is having a hard time in preparing the lists of amendments for, no sooner one list is completed, a plethora of other amendments follow. The Congress, Congress-Nationalist and other parties will meet during the week-end to decide their definite attitude in regard to the major issues involved in the Legislation and whether to make voting on clauses and amendments strictly in accordance with Party decisions or admit individual freedom in certain matters.

Despite numerous amendments given notice of, general lobby opinion is in the favour of the Bill as it has emerged out of the Select Committee. The "United Press" learns that the Government will press their amendments, especially the one for keeping old Managing Agents for three years but in this, as in other matters, they will generally abide by the decision of the House.

After general debate which closes on Monday evening the consideration of the clauses will be taken up.—United Press.

SHUJOX KITSOK JO JYOO JELL

Under the auspices of Karnatak Muslim Association, Bombay, Professor A. Maulvi, M.A., of Ismail College, Jogeshwari, will address the Muslim youths in Urdu on the above subject at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House (Near Old Parsi Statue) at 10 a.m.(S.T.) tomorrow (Sunday). Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Ismail College, will preside. All are cordially invited.

MORE "PROTECTED AREAS" IN FRONTIER

Col. Parsons On Recent Terms To Tribes

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The position on the Frontier formed the subject of four short-notice questions in the Assembly, three by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum and one by Mr. Asaf Ali.

Col. Parsons replying to Mr. Asaf Ali's question stated that no independent tribes were engaged in the recent hostilities. Mahsud Jirgas, to whom alone the terms so far have been announced are reported to have accepted them and will be trying to carry them out. To others the terms have not yet been announced.

To Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's questions Col. Parsons replied that Frontier Crimes Regulation and system of trial by Jirgas are already in force in the newly "Protected Areas." He admitted that this system was in force in the Settled Districts before 1933. As a result of agitation against the Frontier Crimes Regulation, its provisions were with a few exceptions suspended in the case of inhabitants of Settled Districts.

IT IS NOT UNWORKABLE.

Question: Why is this system being introduced in the Protected Area, which has proved unworkable in the Settled Districts?

Answer: Conditions are not the same. The tribal system is still in full force in the tribal areas and the Frontier Crime's Regulation provides means of giving legal force to customary decisions. He admitted it was one of the terms that Government will protect, if need be, by resort to arms, the Protected Tribes against non-protected tribes but denied that it was a term that the Protected Area will gradually be extended in future

Col. Parsons admitted that under the Proclamation issued by General Officer Commanding Waziristan, it is proposed to create new Protected Areas in tribal area.

Principal Anklesaria, late of the Elphinstone High School, whose portrait was unveiled.

A POPULAR PRINCIPAL HONOURED

(From A Correspondent.)

The students of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, got prepared an oil painting of Principal V. H. Anklesaria, who was transferred a few months ago to Surat. Principal Anklesaria was very popular with the students and the members of his staff. He established very high personal reputation in the City as well as in the Department as a teacher and had won over the hearts of many parents and other citizens by his honest and straightforward advice and highly courteous treatment. His transfer is a great loss not only to the School, but also to the City. When he left Bombay, he was given a hearty send off by his staff, the students of the School and his friends and admirers. It is just in the fitness of affairs that the boys of the Elphinstone High School have now got prepared his oil painting which has been gracing the Central Hall of the School

Digging operations in front of the main entrance of the Old Fort (Purana Qilla) Delhi, are stated to have resulted in the find of four 'Murtis' (images) one of which measures 2 1/2 feet in height. The images are those of Lord Buddha Lord Krishna, Sree Ramchandra and Hanumanji. Historic importance is attached to the find.

(Continued from Col 7.)

Cabinet are in charge of such original portfolios as Music and Poetry, Landscape and Dancing and Acrobatics. The "Humanitarians" who constitute the opposition represent such constituencies as All Faiths League, Misogynist Brotherhood, Antiquarians Federation, Libraries and Museums, etc.

Both the sides include well-known local personages—Professors, lawyers, doctors and even journalists—and the debate is expected to be evenly matched. Sir Boman Behram will act as Speaker.

UNIVERSITY FOR PARENTS.

The opposition members have given notice of very amusing questions on such problems as the establishment of "a University to train parents," "the need for creating a Ministry of Commonsense" and "the necessity of periodical examinations for University examiners."

The session will be held each day at 5-30 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and admission will be by tickets costing from twelve annas to Rs. 2-8.

All Forms Of Ugliness To Be Banished!

AMUSING BILL TO BE MOVED AT MOCK PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

"All eyesores in the form of diseased beggars, cripples and incurably ugly men and women in general, be removed from our public streets and institutions and consigned to a separate isolated area reserved for every form of human ugliness so that may be spared the vision of ugliness and may not be hindered in their search for Beauty which alone we have already declared is truth."

This terrible prospect is in store for the ugly amongst us if the Bill to be moved at a mock Parliamentary session (to be held on Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th September, under the joint auspices of the Field Club and Catholic Students' Union) ever became the law of the land.

BANISHING UGLINESS

The Bill which is entitled "The Realisation of the Life Beautiful Bill, 1937" aims, as explained in the preamble, at making "ugliness a thing of the past in this poverty-stricken, disease-infested and aesthetically-starved state of ours." Other interesting and drastic provisions of the Bill include establishment of Beauty Clinics "to help all men and women to grow beautiful," ban on all ugly forms of dress, abolition of all colleges not devoted to the study of Art and demolition of all slums and ugly buildings, to be replaced by beautiful cottages and parks at the expense of the State.

MINISTERS FOR BEAUTY AND POETRY!

The Bill will be moved by Mrs. Lynn, Vice-President of the Catholic Students' Union, who holds the relevant portfolio as the "Minister for Personal Beauty." Other Ministers in the "Aesthetes"

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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THE THREE MUSKETEERS

BE EASY!

At the same time D'Artagnan felt that Planchet slipped a note into his hand. D'Artagnan felt a strong inclination to embrace Planchet, as he had done on his departure, but he restrained himself when he remembered that they were in the open street.

"I have the note", said he to Athos and the others.

"Good, let's go home and read it", said Athos, linking his arm in D'Artagnan's to force him to keep a quiet pace.

At length they reached the tent and lit a lamp. While Planchet stood on guard at the entrance D'Artagnan broke the seal with a trembling hand and opened the so anxiously expected letter.

It contained half a line written in a very British hand:—"Thank you. Be easy."

Athos then took the letter from D'Artagnan's hands, held it up to the lamp, and did not let go before it was reduced to a cinder.

SLEEP WELL!

"Now my lad, you may justly claim your seven hundred pounds, but you did not run much risk travelling with a note like that."

"Well, as a matter of fact, I did what I could to have it compressed as much as possible", replied Planchet.

"Tell us all about it", cried D'Artagnan.

"It's a very long story, sir."

"You are right, Planchet," said Athos. "We had better wait now that the tattoo has been sounded. It will be noticed if we have a light burning much longer than the others."

"Well, let's go to bed then", said D'Artagnan. "Sleep well, Planchet."

"Thank you, sir. It will be the first time for a fortnight."

"For me too!" said D'Artagnan.

"And me too!" said Porthos.

"And me too!" said Aramis.

"Well, to be perfectly frank, also for me!" said Athos.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Princes And Customs Inspection

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The seizure of diamonds worth Rs. 3 lakhs by the Customs authorities in Bombay has revealed that the rules and regulations re. inspection of baggage of overseas passengers on their arrival is not beyond reproach and certainly not in the interest of Indian finance. However, the public appreciates the ruling of the Government of India that the privilege of Indian Princes of exemption from inspection of their baggage on arrival in Bombay from overseas has been restricted and the customs authorities have been authorised at their discretion to inspect their personal belongings.

May I suggest the following in order to make smuggling in future impossible in Bombay:

(1) The Declaration Form should be signed by one and all without exception on board the steamer and handed over to the purser at least a day before the arrival of the steamer in Bombay. The purser should see that the same specific number is not given on the Declaration Form of a Prince and the members of his staff and his retinue. Each should be given a distinct number in order to facilitate sorting of the baggage after landing. This will also be a check on any baggage belonging to a member of the Prince's staff passing out of the customs authorities as the Prince's thus defrauding the customs of their duty and the Prince of his fair name. If for some reason a Declaration Form is not filled in by a Prince or a member of his staff, such Declaration should be filled in before the Assistant Collector of Customs or the Chief Inspector of Preventive but not under any circumstance before a subordinate of the Customs Department. It would also be advisable to notify these regulations on board the steamer for the convenience of the travelling public.

(2) At present any number of permits are issued to the representatives of shipping agents to go on board the steamer. This makes confusion worse, confounded. Really there is no need of so many representatives on board the steamer. Perhaps two permits to each firm of shipping agents would be quite reasonable and satisfactory. The rest of the staff of the shipping agents may remain at the places allotted to them by the Port Trust. This would put a stop to some corruption which is well known to the public.

Perhaps, if all these above-mentioned restrictions are enforced, defrauding the customs of their duty will be a thing of the past.—Yours, etc.,

NATIONALIST.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Invidious Holidays

A NATIONALIST desires to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the unconscionably long vacations which college professors, and (to a lesser degrees) school teachers enjoy. "Cannot these persons be properly utilised for the purpose of mass education, etc. during their long holidays? Recreation is necessary, but there is a limit to it".

Unaffiliated Schools

J. D. N. warns the matriculation students of unaffiliated schools against continuing their studies in such institutions, as they run the risk of losing the year, if the schools are not subsequently recognised by the 'Varsity. The correspondent appeals to the University authorities to warn such students by means of a public circular.

A Gujarat Appeal

The Dhed villagers of Khasta, Dhanduka Taluka, appeals to the authorities to find the whereabouts of a member of their caste who mysteriously disappeared some four months ago, and meanwhile to make provisions for the relief of his family.

Hyderabad Protest

RUSTIC (Hyderabad, Deccan), protests against the Hyderabad State's joining the Federation, and appeals to Sir Akbar Hydari to call a meeting of local leaders before finally committing the State.

Bassein Municipal Dispensary

G. B. RAUT condemns the decision of the Bassein Municipality to charge extra fees to the patients coming from the Local Board area for treatment in the Sir D. M. Petit's Charitable Dispensary, as unfair to the poor people concerned. The correspondent suggests that the Municipality should try for extra grants from the Government and District Local Board, instead of imposing such a levy.

High Fees

PATER FAMILIAS complains against the high fees that are charged in the Catholic educational institutions in the city. The correspondent also appeals for the introduction of Religious Orders and Congregations for the advancement of the community.

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ASSEMBLY CENSURES DEFENCE POLICY

(Continued From Page 1)

ber, 20,500 British troops had already been reduced and further reduction was frankly impossible. Savings might be made here and there, but nothing considerable. He declared the Army Department yielded to none in conserving the taxpayers' money.

Proceeding, to refer to the main proposals for reduction Mr. Ogilvie said the substitution of British troops by Indian had been urged but a mixture of British and Indian troops had been found to give best value for the money and the Government could not for one moment, effect any reduction in British troops at present stationed in this country. Now the saving, if it could be effected, would amount approximately to seven and a half crores, which was more or less the sum expected to go to the provinces as a result of the Niemeyer Award and also about one-third the sum, which was already saved by the reductions he had already described.

PROVINCES REFUSE THEM

Mr. Asaf Ali said that in the Council of State the Commander-in-Chief during the last session had declared that the retention of the present strength of the British element in the Indian Army was necessary because the provinces themselves wanted it for internal security. Since then under the direction of his leaders he had addressed the Premiers of eleven autonomous provincial governments and from their replies he could declare authoritatively that the majority of the provinces to-day did not want this. The other day, the Finance Member had stated that British troops cost the Indian Exchequer Rs. 12 crores. The speaker totally disputed this figure and pointed out that the figure was not less than Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 19 crores merely of salaries and other comforts to British troops in India and over Rs. 11 crores on account of pensions and numerous allowances paid in England. Added to these India had to pay even for the spiritual uplift of these Britishers. He asked, while these Britishers received huge salaries why should not they build up their own Churches and why should India be saddled for their ecclesiastical needs.

WHO ARE UNCIVILISED?

Colonel Parsons, Secretary, External Affairs, dealt with the question of the strength of the Army on the North-west Frontier. He said the problem was a vast one covering a belt of land, fifty miles across from the Indo-Afghan border on the west to the administered districts in the east inhabited by uncivilised tribesmen (Abdul Qaiyum: I protest against the use of the word 'uncivilised.') (Voice: They don't use bombs).

Continuing Col. Parsons said there were three alternatives for the Government to follow. Firstly, administer the territory upto the Afghan border, and secondly, withdraw to the Administered districts. Both these alternatives were, he explained, impossible. The Government were following the best course now, namely go into the tribal area and interfere as little as possible. The Government had not more force than was necessary to maintain their responsibility towards Afghanistan and the Administered area. That was the only policy whereby the Government could at some future date reduce the expenditure. He appealed to the Congress not to do anything, which would bring law and order into contempt. What was needed was a change of heart on the part of the Congress. If the Congress did nothing to jeopardise law and order in the Frontier the time might come when a reduction of the army could be possible. But until that time came, there was very little chance to bring about a reduction.

GRIGG'S DEFENCE

Sir James Grigg quoted figures to explain that the non-effective charges attributable to the British personnel in India came to Rs. 4-2/3 crores, but that represented practically the accrued liability in respect of the past services and if by a stroke of pen, it was decided to replace to-morrow the whole of the British personnel by Indians, not one pie of that 4-2/3 crores would be saved. For the best part of 20 years or so, no substitution would save more than a small part of this 4-2/3 crores. Similarly, supposing it was decided to save by replacement the seven and a half crores which the Defence Secretary referred to as active charges, it would be necessary to train Indian personnel to replace British troops and officers and that could not be done except after a period of years, so that even if immediate substitution was decided upon and the 7-1/2 crores added to the 4-2/3 crores a saving of about 12 crores only would accrue at the end of a very long period of years.

Sir James Grigg proceeded to emphasise that high protection destroyed customs revenue which could only be replaced from within, after a considerable delay and loss of revenue from excise or incometax.

Concluding Sir James appealed to the mover to withdray his motion.—

PRODUCE THOSE RS. 10 CRORES.

Mr. Satyamurthi said that the Finance Member's speech was mainly remarkable for cheap jokes at the expense of the Opposition. The Finance Member himself had admitted that about Rs. 10 crores could be saved by substituting British by Indian troops. The speaker asked him to produce those Rs. 10 crores immediately.

As regards the talk of Britain helping India, Mr. Satyamurthi quoted the admission by eminent Britishers that every fifth man in Britain lived on India. Did the Finance Member honestly believe that Britain was defending India out of the benevolence of her heart. As for the declaration that British troops in India could not be reduced, he asked if Indian members of the Government of India were parties to this declaration. As against that, the Congress Governments were prepared to say that they did not want a single British soldier for internal security.

The House then adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

The result of voting on the "no-confidence" motion was received with defeaning cheers.

The Council of Ministers consists of Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan and Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna.—A. P.

Attack On Bombay Education System

Continued from page 7.)

yalist citizens. What was needed was training for patriotic, national citizenship.

The speaker criticised the Boy Scout movement about which a good deal had been said in the secondary education report. He said that the Scout Movement had done more harm than good to the country and even a reactionary Municipality like the Bombay Corporation had decided to withdraw its students from the Scout training.

UPROOT PRESENT SYSTEM.

The speaker was for uprooting the present system of education and no outside interference will be tolerated in the change that would have to be brought about. He hoped that the whole system would be revolutionised so that at least the future Indian generation would consist of patriotic men with courage and initiative. There was nothing political about it. It was a question of national regeneration.

Mr S K Patil speaking next said that secondary education was only part of the whole system which itself had to be completely changed. The speaker thought that it was essential to have a vocational basis even during primary education. No purpose would be served by dealing with the subject piecemeal. The House adjourned at this stage till to-morrow 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR FOR SIMLA

POONA, Sept. 3.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Private Secretary and Military Secretary, left for Simla to-night.—A.P.

"SANJ VARTAMAN" PATETI NUMBER

The "Sanj Vartaman" Parsi New Year number reveals the fact that the paper has maintained, if not improved on, its usual standard. In a bulky volume of 200 pages, replete with articles from well-known writers, it is a difficult task for a reviewer to pick up a few contributions only—a proceeding which would undoubtedly do injustice to several others. Prof A. V. Williams Jackson, who has laid the Parsi community under a deep debt of gratitude by his eminent services in the cause of research into Avestan literature, has sent his message to the Parsis—alas, the last one from him. For as readers are aware he breathed his last on August 8th last. In his message sent to the paper on April 15th last, he expressed his pleasure and gratitude for the hospitality and kindness shown him in his seven visits to the Orient. Mr. D. J. Irani writes on "Parsis' duty in India to-day". Mr. J. K. Mehta writes on "The Congress Raj" advising that "the new Administration must see that an Indian life is deemed as valuable and as precious as any other life." Tairseean humour runs through an article on "The Great Opportunity" by L. R. T. Dr. Jal F. Bulsara gives "A visitor's Impressions of Japan". Mrs. Gulestan R. B. Billimoria, in her appeal to the Bombay University says the University "must set an example to other universities by breaking through the hampering bonds of convention and orthodoxy in their very conception of the role and functions of University."

Among the other articles in the English Section, the following may be mentioned: Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia's "Some Old Saws and Sayings", Sir Phiroze Sethna's "Socialism in India", D. B. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri's "Archaeological Research in Gujerat", Dr. B. K. Wadia's "The Crisis of Civilisation", Mr. Stanley Jepson's "The Call of the Overland Route", Dr. I. J. S. Taraporevala's "Iranian Influence in Central and Eastern Asia", annotations of Maulana Moulvi Mahomed Ali's "Sayings of Holy Prophet Mahomed" specially selected by Mr. S. R. Master, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejibhoy's "Bombay Law Courts: Conflict between Bench and Bar."

The Gujerati section is equally interesting and instructive. Its illustrations, specially full-page ones, are its added attraction as usual.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Kher's Resolution For Bombay Assembly

POONA, Sept. 3.

Notice of the following motion has been given by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher:—

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of India Act, 1935, in no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. Therefore this Assembly is further of the opinion that the said Act should be repealed and replaced by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on a basis of Adult Franchise which allows the Indian people full scope for development according to their needs and desires."

The motion is expected to come before the House on September 17 or 18.—A.P.

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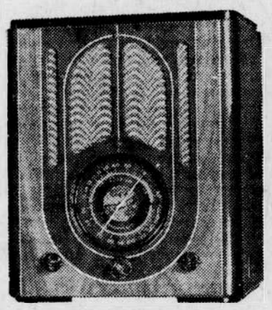

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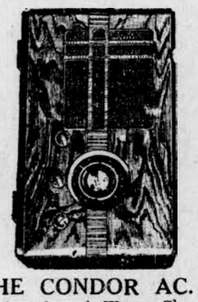

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This Week's Pateti Pictures

"Lloyds Of London" At The Regal—Grace Moore In "When You're In Love" At The New Empire—"A Day At The Races" At The Wellington —"The Singing Marine" At The Capitol—"Head Over Heels" At The Excelsior

Dick Powell in "The Singing Marine" at the Capitol.

THE NEW EMPIRE CELEBRATES GALA NIGHT

With Grace Moore's "When You're In Love"

The New Empire is starting a new career with the new title. And, in screening Grace Moore's "When You're In Love" it attracted the spontaneous delight of the crowded audience that celebrated its "gala night" at the renovated theatre yesterday. The decorations executed by the well-known theatre decorator Mr. Dericberg gave to the old cine house and theatre an atmosphere that was distinctly modern. Modernism was, however, not confined to appearances. The seats were everything that comfort of the cine fans demanded. They were scientifically arranged and if one could so describe, beautifully "angled."

Grace Moore's new picture, produced by Columbia, was realised by many present at the newly renovated theatre as a promise of popularity even greater than her great picture "One Night of Love." Cary Grant is one of her leading men. The picture at the New Empire shows him in his first musical.

The story deals with the fortunes of an Austrian Opera star. She happens to be the unwanted immigrant to the U. S. A.

She is very much upset, because she has set her heart on singing at the song festival to be sponsored by her old teacher and guardian. The star is a vain person who has surrounded herself with several fawning syncophants. The diva, Louise Fuller, goes to Mexico in an effort to obtain an Australian quota number, but she is unsuccessful. In order to get back to the States she has to buy herself an American husband, who turns out to be a hard-drinking young painter with an utter contempt for the star. Complications arise with stunning rapidity from this situation, finally winding up in a blaze of song, requited love, and reformation on the part of Louise.

In "When You're In Love," Miss Moore sings compositions by such widely divergent composers as Jerome Kern, Puncini, Verdi, Schubert and Cab Calloway. For the songs by Kern, "Our Song" and "Whistling Boy," Dorothy Fields wrote the lyrics. This is the song-writing team that provided the very successful music for "Swing Time." She also sings the popular favourites "Siboney" and "In the Gloaming."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

On The Cinema At The Roxy

What is the first film-record of President Jawaharlal's views on the important issue of the cinema industry and its national significance will be seen from to-day (Saturday) at the Roxy Talkies along with the Bombay Talkies' mythological film "Savitri". The Congress President's speech is a part of the film which a special unit of the Bombay Talkies shot in Allahabad on the occasion of the All-India premiere of "Savitri" which was opened by Mrs. Vi-

(Continued on page 14 Col 6)

'LLOYDS OF LONDON'

Great Historic Picture At The Regal

The Emotional glory of a woman's love! The flaming courage of a hero's life! The vengeful fury of a husband's hate! Intrigue, romance, adventure—with the fate of an empire at stake! This is "LLOYDS OF LONDON" the brilliant new 20th Century-Fox hit which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. Ablaze with action, vivid with pageantry and vital with drama, this story of a love that changed the destiny of an empire unites in sweetly-moving kaleidoscope the thrilling account of the founding of England's sea power, and the establishment of the world's most exciting and extraordinary institution. Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll are starred in the exceptional cast, which features Sir Guy Standing and the new romantic sensational Tyrone Power, C. Aubrey Smith and Virginia Field. A boyhood pact between Freddie Bartholomew, playing Jonathan Blake as a boy, and Douglas Scott, as the youth Horatio Nelson, leads the boys to the discovery of a plot to scuttle a ship and claim the insurance from Lloyds of London. Freddie and Douglas determine to warn "Mr. Lloyd" but at the last moment Douglas's uncle takes him off to sea. Freddie, alone sets out to walk to London. Arriving at Lloyds, Freddie's story impresses Sir Guy Standing, head of the syndicate, who rewards the boy by teaching him the business. During the years that follow, the Bell of Lloyds tolls out news of the French Revolution, the heroic struggle between England and France for sea supremacy, and the rise of Napoleon. Jonathan Blake, now played by Tyrone Power, has grown with Lloyds. On a secret mission in France, he meets Madeleine Carroll and aids her to escape back to England. During the stormy sea-wept voyage, they fall in love. Jonathan, however receives a crushing blow when he discovers Madeleine is already married to Lord Satcy—his avowed enemy. The tension and suspense steadily increase as Jonathan's power surges upward to every greater heights in Lloyds. Madeleine, by offering to give up her entire fortune to her husband, has persuaded him to agree to a divorce. Then comes the crushing news—the French fleet is sweeping the seas of British merchantmen. Lloyds refuses further insurance, all but Jonathan Blake, who like a bulwark, stands against the other underwriters in an effort to prevent the destruction of England. With Madeleine at his side and the destiny of the nation in his hand, he decides on a desperate ruse that brings the film to a thrilling crescendo climax. Darryl F. Zanuck selected Henry King to direct "Lloyds of London" with Kenneth Macgowan as associate producer. The screen play by Ernest Pascal and Walter Ferris was adapted from an original story by Curtis Kenyon.

"HEAD OVER HEELS"

At The Excelsior

Inevitably there will be a warm welcome for this latest Jessie Matthews' offering, for Jessie is one of those rare British artistes who have both talent and personality. In "Head Over Heels" at the Excelsior, she has a role which affords her full opportunities, only to reveal her very gifts for song and dance, but to express that definite individuality which may only be described as glamour. Of all British artists, Jessie has this quality, and in selecting comprehensive adjective to sum up the film in its entirety, we readily choose the term "glamorous."

The star is seen as Jeanne, a humble little Paris cabaret singer, who casually yet naturally makes the acquaintance of a shy Pierre, sound engineer at the local broadcasting station. Not for long, however, does Pierre enjoy his romantic ecstacy, for there comes on the scene Marcel, persuasive philanderer and experienced man-of-the-world. Jeanne falls "head over heals" in love with Marcel and takes him—for all his dancing gaucherie—into her act, only to lose him later to the sophisticated charms of Norma Langtry, an American film star.

The callousness of Marcel in announcing his departure to Hollywood with Norma results in a scene at the cabaret, and in consequence Jeanne loses her job. Pierre now comes into his own with the lovely Jeanne, and when the girl becomes a radio star it seems that all is set for romantic happiness. But the complacent Marcel returns and there is another row, this time the unfortunate Pierre coming off worst, for Jeanne blames it all on him. Finally, after Jeanne has become a cigarette seller at the cabaret where once she was the local idol, she at last agree to marry Marcel, but the last laugh is with Pierre, who arrives in time to sock his rival on the jaw, the blow appearing to do something also to Jeanne's mental vision!

Here, then, is a pleasant little love story, and one which, we should add, is finely embroidered by a resourceful blend of song and dance and spectacle to ensure an attractive entertainment canvas. We have, for instance, a beautifully staged sequence in the opening where Jeanne puts over her cabaret speciality at the Garden of Eden club, an opulent melange of lilting song and rhythmic dancing. Then comes the amusing exchanges where Jeanne essays the task of teaching Marcel to dance, the clever tap interludes of their joints act, the whimsical comedy of Pierre's pathetic wooing, and the realistic radio sequences of Jeanne's rise to broadcasting stardom.

"RAINBOW ON THE RIVER"

Bobby Breen At The Palace

Replete with pathos, comedy, drama and spectacle, "Rainbow on the River", new singing film starring young Bobby Breen, comes to the Palace this week to provide its patrons with a most pleasing entertainment. Songs designed to appeal to every type of music lover are rendered by the nine-year-old lyric tenor in a heart-touching manner, while the story offers the young star an opportunity to go through the entire gamut of emotions.

Sola Lesser, the producer, has surrounded the young songster with a fine cast, including May Robson, Charles Butterworth, Alan Mowbray and Louise Beavers. A story of simplicity and spectacle, the picture reveals Bobby as a young waif born in Southland and reared by the loyal coloured slave of his deceased parents and later taken to aristocratic surroundings in New York.

Against the colourful, rustic settings of a small southern village, and spectacular cotton plantation and Mississippi levee scenes, young Bobby sings several delightful melodies, including Stephen Foster's "Ring Ring de Banjo" and "Old Folks at Home", "Franz Schubert's Ave Maria" and the highly popular theme number, "Rainbow on the River".

WHOLE SERIAL SHOWS

During this week there will be an extra morning shows at The Palace on Sunday, Monday and Wednesday for the exhibition of "Undersea Kingdom", an amazing Republic serial packed with breathtaking thrills and daredevil adventures. The whole of this wonder serial will be shown in each show.

"SINGING MARINE"

At The Capitol

Dick Powell, Warner Bros' handsome singing star, who was last seen here in the gorgeous "Gold Diggers of 1937" a few months ago, will appear again to-day on the screen of the Capitol Theatre in another immense musical comedy, "The Singing Marine." This is a yarn about a "leatherneck" from the San Diego barracks, possessed of plenty of good looks and a splendid voice, who is sent to New York by his companymates to have a try at the amateur hour contest conducted by the famous 'Major Rowes" He makes the grade and leaps at once to fame on an enormous salary. But feminine hero-worship plus all the money he is making turns Dick's head. He forgets also his girl friends, Doris Weston, (new singing beauty of the screen) who was a waitress in San Diego. But when his leave of absence expires, he has to return to his Marine company and is assigned to duty in China. There he gets a chance to perform an heroic feat and save a comrade, which restores him to the regard of his fellow-Marines and of Doris, too. There are six tuneful song numbers in "The Singing Marine." Other notables in the cast include Hugh Herbert, Allen Jenkins, Larry Adler, the harmonica champion, Lee Dixon, eccentric dancer, and Veda Ann Borg.

Jessie Mathews welcomed by the studio on her recovery after protracted illness. She is starring in "Head Over Heels" at the Excelsior.

Marx Bros. in "A Day at the Races" at the Wellington

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE WELLINGTON

Marx Bros. In "A Day At The Races"

A Horse-Doctor pretending to be a specialist on "double blood pressure", a jockey who spurs his horse to win by showing the nag a picture of a man the horse doesn't like, and a vendor of incredibly bad racing tips will have you bent double in laughter when you see "A Day at the Races", which opens to-day at the Wellington, with the three Marx Brothers portraying the funniest roles of their entire careers in a picture which is an uproarious guffaw from beginning to end.

Groucho Marx plays the horse doctor, Harpo the jockey, and Chico the vendor of bad tips. Assisting them in some of the most amusing situations ever conceived for a motion picture are Maureen O'Sullivan, the talented singing juvenile, Allan Jones, the stately Margaret Dumont whose dignity is constantly being pricked by one or all three Marxes, Esther Muir, who undergoes terrific "punishment" from the comedians, Leonard Ceeley, Douglass Dumbrille and others. The hand-picked cast could not have been improved upon.

ian antics usually have a straightforward plot to fall back on, and "A Day at the Races" is no exception. In this case the complications ensue when creditors attempt to take over a sanitarium owned by Maureen O'Sullivan. Groucho,

(Continued on page 14 Col 7)

SPECIAL LAUGH-WEEK

At The Edward

A splendid entertainment treat is promised to the patrons of the Edward this week, where there is a grand variety programme consisting of seven comic-cuts. Of these there are four starring that sensational child star Shirley Temple, whose brilliant wits and acting ability have been the wonder of modern screen world. They are: "Pye Covered Wagon", "Kid's Last Fight", "Dora's Dunking" and "Manage Money". Of the remaining three comedies, two, namely, "Paldoka from Padocah" and Hayseed Romance", have Buster Keaton, that outstanding screen comedian whose deep and keen sense of humour has been admired by millions. Lastly there is "Them Thar Hills" starring the kings of funsters Laurel and Hardy whose popularity as comedians is unequalled on the screen. A programme of such a grand variety will give two hours of sheer delight and will strongly appeal to persons of all ages and inclinations.

Grace Moore in "When Youre's in Love" at the New Empire.

"Lloyds of London"—Fredy Bartholomew, Madelein e Carroll at the Regal.

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FIRST THING EVERY MORNING

INDUSTRIAL "PUTSCH" IN IRELAND

G. L. Mehta's Impressions Of De Valera's Regime

V. D. RISHI IN LONDON ON SPIRITUAL MISSION

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON: (By Air Mail)

To meet the Secretary of the Hindu Association of Europe I went to 30 Belsize Park, better known as "Arya Bhawan", an Indian boarding house run successfully by Mr. Margabhai Patel for the last four years.

From the Secretary of the Hindu Association, I learnt that his Executive has decided to establish during winter a Hindu Home in order to extend its activities in the sphere of Hindu culture, philosophy and literature. "New blood" has joined the Association during the past six months, and there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Executive "All is being done to run the new Hindu Home, first of its kind, in London as smoothly as possible" added the new Secretary of the Association, Dr. P C Bhandari. Of course, he did not hesitate to confess that the Committee will postpone opening the Home, if it is convinced that to start it in the coming winter would be premature.

Meanwhile, by a coincidence I met four of our countrymen. Except that all of them are nationalists, there is nothing common in their political thinking. For instance, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, who is just back from a visit to the Irish Free State, found no interest in the activities of Mr. Vallabhdas Runchoddas, the pioneer of the Indian Gramophone industry. As I wrote a few weeks ago, Mr. Vallabhdas Runchoddas is known on this side of the world as "Gandhi Soldier". He continues to talk of boycott of British goods coupled with a historic survey of the gramophone industry in India for the past four decades. Mr. Mehta was equally not much interested in the activities of Mr. V. D. Rishi, the Bombay Spiritualist, who is in this country for the last two weeks on his way to Glasgow to attend the International Spiritualists' Congress in early September. Nor was he much enthusiastic to discuss with Mr. Shaikh Abdul Hameed, the famous Indian architect in London, the architecture of India.

IRELAND'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

However, I could discuss with all of them. Mr. Mehta was good enough to be "interviewed" about the situation in Ireland. He has brought with him good impression of the De Valera Government, though occasionally he does not mind expressing his dissatisfaction with that policy of De Valera Government, which seems to be rather inclined to support the Irish industrialists at the cost of the Irish farmers. "Ireland has been following a policy of active industrial expansion" Mr. Mehta told me, "because the Irish Free State now considers that every industrial resource of the country should be developed and the nation thereby be equipped with the means of abolishing destitution, unemployment and poverty in order that her citizens may have the prospect of enjoying a reasonable standard of living."

During the last five years of Mr. De Valera's Government, the value of the output of industrial goods has increased by more than 50 per cent. The policy followed by Mr. Lemass, the present Minister for Industries and Commerce is based on the ground that the nation should have a secured and balanced economy as well as the strength and resources to maintain its national rights. "With this object", Mr. Mehta said, "the Irish Government has got the control of Imports Act of 1934 and other measures to protect and promote their industries. The yearly figures of industries show considerable expansion between 1931 and 1935. For instance, there has been an increase in production during the 4 years of £12,073,198 or about 37 per cent. The number of employed in industries has increased during this period by 55 per cent. and the amount paid in wages has increased by 34 per cent. On the other hand, the decrease in imports has not affected exports of those products in which Ireland has export trade". These figures are, of course, only for those industries for which yearly returns regarding output and employment wages are available and they are apart from other industries which come under quinquennial returns. If these industries are also added the percentage of increase in every respect would be much higher

TARIFF WAR

However, Mr. Menta referred to the serious disadvantage which confronts Ireland compared with India in that she does not possess the requisite raw material necessary for manufacture. But one instance might illustrate the energy and anxiety of the Irish Government to develop indigenous industries. Mr. Menta referred to the new motor industry which is being built up by Mr. Summerfield, who was Employers' representative to the recent session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. This industry is being built up definitely with State aid. Mr. Summerfield who is connected with automobile industry for ages has the active co-operation of Mr. O'Leally, of the Irish Printing Industry and a prominent director of the Irish Air Service and of Industrial Credit Co., which is associated with several Irish industries and assisted by Irish capital. Mr. Mehta is convinced that in the Irish State he found a new national in the making. Such a nation in his opinion was bound to make mistakes in its development. But he would support such a nation wholeheartedly because he is satisfied that "we all learn through our mistakes." We have much to learn from the present struggle of the Irish Free State, particularly in her struggle with Britain in the economic tariff war inaugurated by Mr. J H. Thomas.

RISHI IN LONDON

Mr. V. D. Rishi is having an interesting time in London. He is a daily visitor to different scenes in this country, where there are over 400 Spiritualist organisations and at least six weekly journals devoted to exclusively to the domain of spiritualism. Only recently Mr. and Mrs. Rishi held a seance with two members of the editorial staff of the "Psychic News" and a third member of the Indian delegation to the Glasgow Congress when "Silver Birch", the well-known 'guide' of a section of the British spiritualists, gave evidence of his identity through automatic writing. I am told that Silver Birch gave the private name by which he is known to only a few. He revealed his knowledge of an important decision which had been taken in the offices of the "Psychic News", but which it was absolutely beyond the power of the Rishis to know normally. In the course of another message Silver Birch wrote: "I know the man from India." He had spoken to him at a sitting three years ago, when the Rishis attended Hannen Swaffer's circle. He concluded the sitting with his blessing and this message to Mr. and Mrs. Rishi: "We are all brothers. Good-bye till we meet in Glasgow".

As a sort of diversion Mr. and Mrs. Rishi are attending a "Harikirtan" to be performed to-night by Haribhakt Parayan Pandit Dhondhiraj Shastri of Bombay at "Arya Bhawan." To-morrow he is taking some of us who are still not enthusiastic about his mission to Miss Moyce, the famous spiritualist in Britain to hear her trance address to Zodiac at Westliffe-on-sea. Incidentally I understand from Mr. Rishi that the Greater World Spiritualist League is sending out to India two of its representatives early next year for the purpose of spreading knowledge about spiritualism amongst the Indian people.

INDIAN ARCHITECT

Sheikh Abdul Hameed the Muslim architect created a Little Jaipur and Jodhpur the other day in an Indian restaurant. On the eve of the departure of the members of the personal staffs of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur, he gave a dinner to over fifty people. Most of those who attended it were interested in polo games and we had an interesting discussion as to who is the best world famous polo player Major Raj Kumar Prithvi Singh, the International Polo player in whose honour the dinner was specially arranged, refused to take any part in the discussion though Rao Raja Narpat Singh, brother of another famous Indian polo player, Rao Raja Hanut Singh did not hesitate to declare that Major Prithvi Singh is a modest individual who is not conscious of his greatness in the game of polo.

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PEASANTS' MARCH ON D. M.'s OFFICE

Grievances Of Damodar Canal Cultivators

BURDWAN, (By Mail).

About 1,000 cultivators from villages Sodya, Simpra, Kororl, Saligram, Chakundi, Boro, Hatgobindapore, Bongram, Palsa, Nabasta, Bodhpore, Bogust, Kuchut, Faridpore, Bakalsa, Barar Untia, Jarul, Ataghar, Tajpur, Sukur and some twenty other villages of the Damodar Canal area arrived at the town and entered the court compound to impress upon the Collector that they were unable to pay the exhorbitant canal rate and totally incapable of paying the arrears.

S. D. O.'s ASSURANCE

In the absence of the Collector the cultivators of the canal area approached the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer and urged him to contradict the Government communique on increased profit. The Sub-Divisional Officer while regretting that it was not possible for him to do so, assured them that he would place their demands regarding the reduction of tax, suspension of the issue of certificates till the enquiry is finished and inclusion of a sufficient number of cultivators representatives on the enquiry committee before the Government through the Collector.

The cultivators then approached the Canal Revenue Officer and requested him to stop execution of certificates till the next harvest. The Revenue Officer said he can do so upto September 30, after which a fresh order from the Government is required for suspending execution till the next harvest.

These peasants thereafter went through the main roads in procession with various shouts. A meeting was held in the evening. —United Press.

COMING CIVILIZATION

Vinod On Contribution Of Hindu Culture

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Nyaya Ratna Prof. D. G. Vinod, addressed a large audience of nearly a thousand persons on "The Future of Hindu Culture" at the University Hall, Nagpur, on Saturday last.

The lecturer, in his discourse, drew an interesting picture of the 'Coming Civilization', which he had based on the contemporary European literature. Mr. Vinod's thesis was that peace and impersonal pursuit of truth were the characteristic qualities of Hindu culture and that these, the Hindu culture will contribute to the new civilization.

The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Prime Minister of C. P. and Berar, who was in the chair, paid a glowing tribute to the range and depth of Mr. Vinod's learning.

Mr. M. I. Rowjee's Luncheon

Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee writes:—

I have seen the report appearing in your issue of 1st September of the luncheon party which I gave at the Poona Club, Poona on 31st ultimo, which is very misleading. You have alleged there that I am an official of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. I may state here that I am neither an official nor even a member of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

I may also state that the aforesaid luncheon I gave was for no political reasons at all but was absolutely a private one, with a view to associate with a few friends. Many Muslims, members of the Muslim League and Independent Muslims, both from inside and outside the Legislature were invited. Even a few non-Muslim friends were also invited.

I may state here that the luncheon being absolutely a private one, no speeches were made and no resolutions were passed.

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Yamunabai Nair Hospital

Appeal For Help

The Principal of the National Medical College, writes:—

The Public is aware that the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital is an entirely charitable Hospital brought into existence by the great and generous minded Philanthropist, late Dr. A. L. Nair twelve years ago and controlled by a public Board of Trustees like the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Sir Rahimtulla M. Chinoy and others, eminent in the public life of Bombay.

The Hospital has on its staff highly qualified Doctors who are giving their services free in the cause of Medical relief for the poor and the needy. The Hospital has become very popular amongst the poor and suffering public of Bombay city and Suburbs of Bombay. The number of patients, out-door and in-door, is increasing day by day and some times the patients are refused admission for want of accommodation. In this Hospital the patients are treated absolutely free, irrespective of any caste, creed or colour.

For the information of the generous public, I mention here that this hospital has treated 75,300 out-door patients and 2154 In-door cases and has performed 1102 Major and Minor Operations during the year 1936-37. From the above mentioned figures one can realise that this hospital has done creditable service to the city under considerable financial difficulty. The Authorities are trying their best to solve this problem of finance but it has become very difficult for them to solve this in this period of general depression.

This hospital has mainly to depend upon public help for maintenance in any form in kind or cash. The Authorities hereby earnestly appeal to the generous public to contribute liberally to this home of relief in the cause of Public Charity

I may mention here for information that this hospital is attached to the National Medical College for teaching purposes. The students are prepared for the L.C.P.S. course in these institutions.

To help the Trustees and the Hospital Executive Committee to carry on this mission of relief the staff and the students of the National Medical College have decided to celebrate the Hospital Day on Thursday, 9th September 1937 in aid of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital. The students and members of the staff will move round the city from place to place with charity boxes for collections. Generous minded and charitably disposed persons are requested to contribute their mites

Mysore Grant For Sagar-Anandapuram Railway

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE (By Mail.)

Government of Mysore have made two fairly big grants for the year 1937-38. For the construction of Anandapurum-Sagar Railway the Government have sanctioned three and a half lakhs and for the extension of the maternity hospital at Mysore the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,55,000.

The work of the latter will be taken up immediately.

Women are among the most intrepid hunters of alpine plants. One has collected 11,000 plants from mountains all over the world, including Japan.

HINDUSTANI IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY

Speaker's Ruling

PATNA, Sept. 2.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day the Speaker gave a very important ruling regarding the members' right to speak in Hindustani.

Referring to the Government of India Act he said that it was imperative for the members, who knew English to speak in that language. And those members, who could speak in English, must speak in English, and in English alone. Only those who could not clearly express themselves in English should speak in the language in which they could express themselves.

Replying to certain difficulties raised by the Government members the Speaker said that, as an exceptional case, one could speak in Hindustani with a view to make himself more clearly understood.—United Press.

"FETTERS OF SOCIETY"

(An Appreciation)

BY G. R. KRISHNA.

The South Indians of Bombay will have the opportunity of witnessing the staging of the Tamil social drama 'Fetters of Society." by the amateur artistes of the Saraswati Gana Sabha, Matunga, on September 4th, at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

"Fetters of Society" is the latest work of Mr. S. R. Sarangapani, the reputed young Tamil playwright of Bombay, who in the past has written and successfully staged modern social dramas of distinction, and has won high appreciation for his artistic talents, here and in Southern India.

The theme of the forthcoming play breathes a high degree of social realism and vividly portrays the travails of life under outworn conventions, rendered all the more unendurable for lack of an adequate social conscience. The iron-bound harshness of the dowry system and the all too compelling pressure of social castigation drive the indigent Sundara Iyer to seek recourse to the marriage of his only daughter, Kalyani, with a sickly old widower. Early widowhood becomes the ill lot of Kalyani and, with it, all the accompanying humiliations and hardships of life, too familiar in contemporary India to need elaboration. Amidst an intricate situation the father dies heartbroken, and his last impassioned outcry typifies the poignant tragedy that is the fate of many to-day. The orphaned Kalyani's life in widowhood is drawn graphically, and the play progresses through scenes of struggle between reform and blind reaction, coming to a crescendo with the heroine's death under circumstances of mortifying tragedy. "Fetters of Society" is poignant throughout, and cannot be seen without intense excitement. It is a signpost between obsolete social practices and the hopeful signs of an awakening India.

Mr. Sarangapani is a progressive writer. At a time when the Tamil stage had been wholly occupied with threadbare themes of kings and queens and their court intrigues, he, like many an other young writer of India, looked forward and blazed the trails of a new Tamil stage, reflecting contemporary social realism and thus fulfilling its true function. Himself an actor, the drama is his speciality. He has a direct method of vitalizing his subjects and telling a story as it should be told. He holds forth promise to rise to themes of ever higher types of social realism and use the power of his technique in behalf of progress and culture.

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Service Is Its Own Reward

PREMIER DEFENDS SALARY BILL

The following are extracts from the speech delivered in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in reply to the debate on the Ministers' Salaries Bill:—

It is rather sad to think that even now, after this vigorous search, Honourable Members opposite have not succeeded in discovering the correct principle of the Bill. The correct principle of the Bill is that of service of motherland and of self-sacrifice. The correct principle is not merely to want to fix salaries, which will vote large sums of money into the pockets of those, who look upon this as a chance of making money or of holding positions of power. The correct principle is the opportunity for the service of the country. That is the correct principle of the Bill, and the correct policy that has animated it is that of retrenchment and of setting a good lesson to the whole of the country.

PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENT.

Referring to the speech of Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Kher observed: The Honourable Member began with a remark that we did not make this Bill an agreed measure, that we should have done so.

But as regards this contention I wish to tell the House that that has not been thought to be so in the Mother of Parliaments and in many other places where the salaries of ministers have been determined. He will, therefore, permit me to say that we have not been guilty of impropriety in not going to the leaders of other parties in this matter, as we have been doing in many other important matters.

Sir, the honourable member was anxious to quote to us the instance of New Zealand, Canada, and so many other countries, instances which he had already got with him for the purpose of making his carefully thought out speech. But for the 'per capita' income, I was very glad to observe that he turned to the pages of the "Harijan." I was glad to observe, too, that he quoted the 'per capita' income of the poor India, and also the large salaries that have been paid to ministers in other countries. And in arriving at a standard, which he thinks is a fit standard, he drew comparisons between the various countries. I wish, Sir, the perusal of the 'per capita' income had convinced him, as it has convinced many of us, that the time has now come when all the salaries, all the large sums that have been paid up to now to our ministers and other highly-paid officers, had better cease, and that in future those who seek to serve their country should not be guided merely by what they can achieve in terms of money only. The best service, in this country or in any other, has never been capable of being computed in money value.

"SOCIAL STANDARD"

Sir, let us now turn to the points that he has urged upon us to consider. His first consideration was that of social standard. Now, Sir, social standard is a very difficult term to define. Does it depend, as the Honourable Member seems to think, on the size of the account one has in the Bank? What, for example, would be the social standard of a man like Mahatma Gandhi? What, for example, would be the social standard of a man—to quote my honourable friend, like Dr. Johnson? Has the honourable member forgotten that in order to bury his dead mother Dr. Johnson had to write, in the course of a week, one of his most famous books, namely, "Rasselas"? Has he forgotten that social standard is not always, is not necessarily determined and ought not to be determined merley by the length of one's purse, by the measure of one's bank balance but that it must be determined by several other factors?

COMPETENCY

Further, he made a great deal of competency, a point about which there cannot be two opinions. I am obliged to the Honourable Member for not referring to the competency of the personnel of this Cabinet and of giving us his true opinion. I have a very high opinion of 'his' competency. I also know that he has been doing such service to the Depressed Classes as no one else has been able to do. (Hear, hear). May I know from the honourable member what salary he gets for this service? I know that the service he has been rendering to the cause of the Depressed Classes cannot be bought by any amount of money. (Hear, hear). What the Honourable Member is doing for the cause of his community cannot be measured by any amount of money. Competency does not depend at all on the salary that one may get. What pecuniary gain does my honourable friend get, may I know, for the very competent service that he is rendering to his community?

INTEGRITY AND PURITY

About the point of integrity and purity, may I assure my honourable friend that we on this side of the House do not yield to anybody either on the floor of this House or outside it in preserving the integrity and purity of the administration and if this has not been made clear to him by the statement which unasked I took care to put before the House in making my preliminary remarks on the Bill, then I am afraid nothing else will. I do not think that the amount that we propose to pay to the Honourable Ministers has such a bearing on the question of integrity and purity and indeed, my honourable friend has himself admitted as much. A scoundrel will not be the less a scoundrel because he gets a high salary. No doubt, there is the element of temptation, but in fixing the standard sufficient care has been taken to allow a man to meet all the necessities of life without marring the efficiency of his service.

ABOVE TEMPTATION

Has my honourable friend forgotten the great reluctance the Congress showed during the last 50 years for accepting offices? Has he equally forgotten the way in which our offices are held today—lightly and not tightly? Does he want that we should not remain in office? Is it necessary for me to assure him that those who are now serving the country as its ministers are not at all anxious to remain in office? We will not remain in office for a minute longer when we realise that by remaining in office we cannot render true service to the cause of our country, that our remaining in office means a humiliation or a disgace to us or that it furnishes less opportunities of serving our country than we were led to believe. I do not think that with the exception of the honourable member Dr. Ambedkar there are many people on the opposite side who have any doubt about the position of the Congress and about those who are now holding offices, on this point.

SACRED PRINCIPLES

Then the honourable member made great fun of some other things which people like me perhaps according to him, belonging to the medieval times, have held very sacred for many, many years. I notice that he does not believe much in celibacy, I will not hurt his feelings by saying or "in chastity." Evidently he does not believe in poverty. He took us to the medieval times and made fun of those poor monks, who had very little idea that at the time of fixing the salaries of the Bombay Congress Ministers their shades would have to rise in their graves and be a witness to the ridicule that was being poured by my honourable friend on their views of celibacy, chastity, poverty. Sir, what is wrong with these vows? I want to know. I am not ashamed to exhort every one to try his very best to observe these three great principles for guiding one's life in this world or in any other world. We people, who now want to take these salaries, do not feel ashamed of having wanted to observe these principles. I do not feel ashamed in saying that all my life it has been my endeavour to observe these three great principles and those for which the Congress stands and it will be my endeavour to the last moment of my life not only to observe these high principles which I will not allow any man to make fun of, but also the two other principles of truth and non-violence I would likewise request my honourable friend Dr. Ambedkar to endeavour to make a more systematic study of those principles and then I am sure he will change his angle of vision. He will then see in our pathetic attempt of fixing salaries in the light of the poverty and the inequality of emoluments in this country, in the light of social justice and of so many other considerations, even patriotism, which he said was the last resort of scoundrels and which I submit must be the first one, of all honourable men amongst whom I have the honour to count all those who sit with me on this side. These, Sir, are the considerations which have prompted us in fixing the salaries of the Ministers, for which we have now brought this bill before you.

DESIRE FOR SERVICE

Now, Sir, may I before I sit down, point out the one thing which was missed, the one thing which ought to have been kept in view, out of regard at least for those of us who are willingly trying to serve our country in our own way. The one thing which I have observed was not kept in mind by those who spoke on our attempts about economy, and that was the thing which has been missed by the Honourable the Leader of the Independent Labour Party. That has been devotion or love for one's fellow human beings, that has been the desire of serving the motherland, which could be done even without getting five thousand or two thousand rupees per month by way of salaries. While he did us the honour of believing that the seven hundred or eight hundred in which we propose to live—and in which I know he lives—is enough, because I yield to none in my regard and admiration for his simplicity of life—a whole life devoted to learning. May I, before I sit down, appeal to my honourable friend Sir, "Extend your horizon a little and do in the interest of your country what you are now trying to do for your own community and then you will not differ very much from us on this side." (Applause).

STATE CONTROL OF ECONOMIC LIFE

Dr. Rao Interprets Concept Of 'Laissez Faire'

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Bankers Ahmedabad:

Dr. Rao began by pointing out that the concept of 'laissez faire' had been largely based on the economist's belief that the free play of private enterprise working under the stimulus of profit and within the confine of competition brought about at minimum cost just the correct output of each commodity to satisfy public demand. The police theory of the state added force to the case for non-intervention by the state in economic matters. The theory could not however stand the test of practical experience. The state had to impose customs duties, excise duties, employ persons, borrow money, buy stores and control the currency, and all these meant active intervention in economic matters. The question was therefore really one of determining the limits to state participation.

The Speaker then dealt with the well-known exceptions to 'laissez faire' which had been formulated by Professor Pigou, and then raised the more fundamental problem of state control of all economic life. He drew attention to the factor of advertisement which had largely made illusory the freedom of choice implied in a price economy and the maldistribution of capital resources which characterises the economic world of to-day. It was moreover very difficult to secure the identity of Savings and Investment in the old Keynesian sense, when the saver and the producer of investment goods were different persons. All these factors tended to show that there was at least an academic case in favour of the extension of the economic functions of the State.

The lecturer concluded by pointing that the historical trend was undoubtedly in favour of an extension of the economic function of the State. What form that extension would take, whether in the fascist or the communist or the liberal democratic direction, is a matter that would be settled not by debate by academic economists but by feats of arms on the battle fields of Europe.

POLICE SHADOW CONGRESSMEN

Yet, Nasik Forges Ahead With Campaign Of Enrolment

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, (By Mail.)

Complaints of Police interference in the work of enrolment of Congress members and propaganda in the villages, have been received in the office of the District Congress Committee from Congress workers in various talukas of this district.

The Secretary of Dindori Taluka Congress Committee complains that when Congress Workers leave villages, after addressing public meeting and starting the work of enrolling Congress members, the police, who follow them thither give threats to those who cooperated with the workers, became Congress members or showed their intention or inclination to get themselves enrolled as Congress members. The Secretary of the Malegaon Taluka Congress Committee has sent the text of an order issued by a local Sub-Inspector of Police to his subordinates in the Taluka directing them to follow the Congress Workers who, he states in the order, of late are carrying their "anti-Government" activities with increased vigour in the villages, and has strictly ordered them to report the salient points of their speeches the names of those who preside over their meetings, and of those who get themselves enrolled as Congress members, warning them, that their failure to act accordingly with the utmost promptness, would entail severe penalties! The president of Nasik Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Vaman Rao Yardi, has also reported some instances of such interference in the routine work of the Congress to the office-bearers of the D.C.C. and, it is understood, all these complaints have been communicated to Mr. G. H. Deshpande M.L.A. who is in Poona, as also the Provincial Congress Committee, the secretaries of the District Congress Committee are investigating the matter further and are expected to take the necessary action very shortly.

Undaunted by the interference of the police, Congress Workers in the district are carrying their work with great enthusiasm and are confident of making good their resolve of enrolling at least ten thousand Congress members in the District, this year.

Taluka Congress Committees have appointed sub-committees to inquire into the grievances of the peasants in the respective talukas, to encourage them boldly to come forward with their grievances by carrying a vigorous propaganda in the villages and to send those grievances to the Local Grievances Committee of the District, with a view to get them redressed through proper channels.

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Ability, Not Hereditary Situation, Only Criterion

GOVERNOR CLARIFIES SARDARS' POSITION IN NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Practical Interest In Public Life And Village Improvement Essential For Self-Protection

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Deccan Sardars, Darbar was held to-day at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona. Lord Brabourne in the course of his address said:—

As this is the last occasion on which I will have the opportunity of addressing you, I wish to remind you of certain consequences, from your special point of view, which may follow the introduction of Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935.

You have hitherto held a privileged position, the basis of which has been partly statutory and partly customary. It is permissible to nope that your statutory rights will not be affected and, clearly, any alteration in such rights would have to be effected by legislation in regard to which you have the fullest opportunities of expressing your views.

Your customary rights and your position in the present scheme of society are, however, in a different category and, as a result of the constitutional changes, it will depend, very largely, on you personally whether you are able to maintain these.

It has been the experience in all countries that, with the growth of democracy, involving the enfranchisement of large numbers of people of small means, the landed aristocracy can only hope to maintain its position if its members realise that they must be dependent upon their own ability rather than upon their hereditary position. I therefore appeal to you, as a body, to take a far more practical interest in public affairs and the questions of the day than some of you do at present.

Nomination And Election.

It may be noted that the number of Sardars elected to local bodies in the Central Division, other than the Legislatures, is only five, four being members of District Local Boards and one of a minor Municipality in East Khandesh. I understand that eight Sardars are nominated members of Municipalities and District Local Boards in the Central Division and should it become the policy of Government to make less use of the nomination system, the number of Sardars on public bodies would be greatly reduced. It is obvious, therefore, that if you are to maintain your place as leaders of the countryside, you should take a wider and more active interest in local affairs and by dint of your work secure that place among the people for which your status and your position afford such excellent opportunities.

I am glad to notice that several of you have been devoting your time to local affairs. In a few cases and, in particular, in the construction of the Bapdeo Ghat Road near Poona, the Sardars have during the past year, taken a practical interest in Village Improvement work, but there is much more that you can do in this direction and, as I have said to you on other occasions, both in public and in private, this is a very suitable outlet for your energies.

QUETTA EXPLOSION KILLS 7

9 Injured When Gunpowder Burst In Military Lorry

QUETTA, Sept. 3.

Seven people were killed and nine injured in a terrific explosion at Fort Sandeman, when half-ton of gunpowder loaded in a lorry by a military contractor exploded suddenly.

It is stated that the gunpowder was being removed in a lorry for quarry purposes when it exploded with a thundering noise blowing away the occupants of the lorry and passersby, some of whom were picked up nearly hundred yards away from the scene.

The lorry driver was also killed. The police are investigating.—A. P.

SARDAR FOR BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, September 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning from Kathiawar and is leaving for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

ly felt. The country's foreign policy in recent period has been, according to various reports, awakening much misgiving in wide sections.

The Spanish Struggle

Attention to the Spanish struggle this week has been directed chiefly on the insurgent march to Santander which town has just fallen. The development marks an important strategical gain to General Franco. The capture of the town by General Franco has been achieved mainly with Italian aid. According to a message from Santander, the number of Spaniards who took part in the insurgent campaign against Santander represents a small minority. Valencia maintains, of course, considerably wider popular support and broad sections are reported as keeping great readiness for service and sacrifice. But, there is still lacking a unity of leadership on Valencia's side. The position for Valencia continues to be most complicated by external aid that comes actively to the aid of the insurgents. Italian attitude in relation to aid to insurgents records estimation of a reserve to Valencia on the part of Britain and of British care to developments newly in China. At Naples last week cordial felicitations were exchanged between Italian authorities and Admiral Koga, the Commander of the Japanese cruiser "Jwati" that had arrived there. The fall of Santander one way or other is not likely to be without influence on Anglo-Italian relations or negotiations. In Geneva, writes the correspondent there of an important European daily, there is an absence of initiative but no lack of information, no hurried or exaggerated significance is given to the move of Anglo-Italian rapprochement.

PROMINENT RAJPUTANA LEADER RELEASED

JAIPUR: September 3.

Mr Narsingh Das, a prominent Rajputana leader, was released last night after serving 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.

He was received at the jail gate by prominent leaders of the States' people including, among others, Messrs Kishan Gopal, of Ajmer Jainarayan Vyas of Jodhpur, Ramniwas of Beawar, Ram Dhan, Prakash Chand Jain, Umesh Chandra, Kapil Deo, Natholal and others of Jaipur.

Mr Narsingh Das looked cheerful. He told a "United Press" representative that he had come out of the jail with more vigour, more spirit, more strength and fresh resources.—United Press.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Caning For Observing Palestine Day

JHANSI, September 3.

The Mission High School students went on strike to-day as a protest against the alleged caning of a student for distributing pamphlets exhorting people to observe Palestine Day.

Later the students met and elected their representatives and formulated demands which included an apology from the teacher concerned, non-victimization of students for taking part in the strike and assurance for the future to take part in political activities.

The school authorities met the leaders of students and almost all the demands were conceded, but the negotiations broke down on the demand for a Conciliation Committee.

The students thereafter marched in a procession to other educational institutions. A meeting of students has been called for this evening to discuss the possibility of a general strike.

Telegrams are understood to have been sent to the Premier, the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and the Education Minister of the U. P. seeking their intervention.—A.P.

A settlement of the trouble which has been brewing for the last few months between the authorities of Sutlej Cotton Mills, Okara, and its workers is in sight.

To Replace India Act

Satyamurty's Resolution On Constituent Assembly To Come Up On 17th

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Resolution urging the replacement of Government of India Act 1935 by a constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly has been balloted by Mr. Satyamurti, who will move it on September 17.

For the same date other resolutions balloted are: Adoption of new Frontier policy of peace and conciliation by Mr. Gadgil, representing of India at the Imperial and World Conferences by Mr. A. R. Chaudhry, prevention of entry into India of transborder moneylenders by Sir Mohd. Yakub, inquiry into certain matters relating to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, by Mr. George Joseph, introduction of uniform standard of weights and measures by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, replacement of British regiments of R. A. F. by Indian regiments by Dr. Deshmukh and the formation of Citizen Defence Leagues in Frontier Province by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum

Congress Secretary Ordered To Furnish Security

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

The City Magistrate ordered Mr. G. R. Swamy, Joint Secretary of the Bangalore District Congress Committee to execute a bond for Rs. 200 and also furnish two sureties in the like amount under Section 118 Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace till the end of December 1937

It will be remembered that on July 2 Mr. Swami disobeyed the order of the Magistrate issued under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting unlicensed assemblies, meetings and processions, by attempting to address a meeting at the market square. He was then arrested and produced before the Magistrate.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S HALT AT BARODA.

BARODA, Sept. 2.

In reply to Baroda Praja Mandal's invitation to halt here for a few hours on his way to Gujarat, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated that he can do so if the Gujarati Prant Samiti (Committee) who are making the arrangements for the tour agree to his halting at Baroda.—A.P.

SEVA SAMITI TAKES UP B. P. SCOUTS' PLACE

Benares Municipality's Decision

BENARES, (By Mail).

A resolution abolishing the Baden-Powel system of Scout training in Municipal schools of Benares was passed last evening at the meeting of the Benares Municipal Board.

The resolution runs as follows:—"In view of the advancement of Nationalism and in view of the present situation in the country, it is hereby resolved that the Baden-Powel system of Scout training, adopted by the superseded Board during its regime be replaced by the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts system of training that was prevalent prior to the superseded Board and all education institutions under the management of the Board, where Scout training is imparted be affiliated to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association.—A. P.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

PATNA, Sept. 2.

Guru Prasad Choudhry of Ballia, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for violating the externment order served on him by the S.D.O. of Buxar was acquitted by the District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, on appeal. He was serving out his term in Bhagalpore Central Jail when he was released

Enumerating the hardships that political prisoners had to suffer in that jail, Guru Prasad made the following statement to a "United Press" representative:

Their cells were changed every day. They were supplied no light and had to live in darkness. No newspaper, no book, no writing materials—in fact complete intellectual starvation. In fact they never knew that the Congress had formed Ministries. He knew it only when he came out of jail. They were given bad rice, worse bread and unwholesome vegetables. They were not allowed to shave themselves. Barbers were neither available. They were confined in cells for the whole day and night and were not allowed to go out even for a walk. No correspondence allowed with friends, relations, or any other outsider.—United Press.

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CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

(Continued from page 10)

jayalakshmi Pandit, the first woman Minister of India. Her own speech delivered on the occasion is given in full and should have a particular appeal to women as in it she has emphasised the message of the tale of Savitri for Indian womanhood. The film which is entitled "26th August, 1937, Allahabad" is an interesting topical short, something quite original for Indian film audiences.

Delightful Musical Comedy At The Wellington

(Continued from page 10)

Harpo and Chico come to her rescue, and their attempts to run the sanitarium and, in conclusion, to raise enough cash to pay off the mortgage by winning a horse race, provide the groundwork for madcap action and dialogue which keeps the onlooker in a state of near-hysteria

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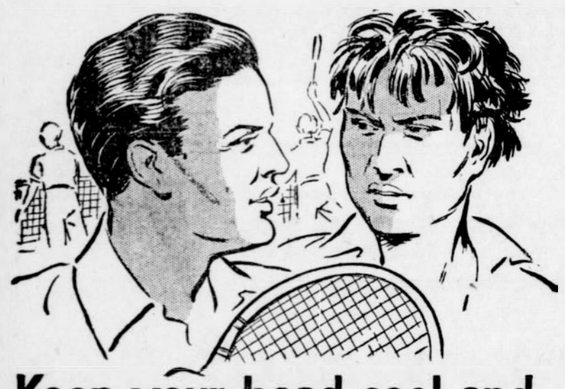

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WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER

Defamation Case Postponed To Thursday

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was filled to over-crowding to-day when Mr. S. A. Shete and Mr. F. J. Patel filed a sensational application on behalf of Miss Khorsed F. Seervai, complainant in the defamation case filed against Nusserwanji Engineer, refuting the result of the examination of her by Col. Jelal Shah and Dr. Homi Mehta, Police Surgeon.

The application embodied two medical certificates from eminent Doctors in which it was definitely declared that she was a virgin.

Both Lt.-Col. Spackman and Dr. E. A. Kahn who had examined Miss Seervai at different times subsequent to her examination by Col. Jelal Shah and the Police Surgeon, were of opinion that she was a virgin.

This application was made under Section 540 Cr. P. C., that the two doctors should be called as Court witnesses.

The application was opposed by Mr. Saher who appeared for Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer.

The Magistrate after perusing the application and the certificates granted the application and adjourned the case to September 9.

TEXT OF PETITION

The following is the full text of the petition submitted by Mr. F. J. Patel, Advocate, on behalf of the complainant Miss Khorshed Framroze Seervai:—

That in the above case an application was made by my Counsel under my instructions that Your Worship should request the Police Surgeon to examine me. The Counsel appearing for the accused requested the Court that some other well-known doctor may be present at the time of the examination. Your Worship was pleased to grant the application and directed that I should be examined by Col. Jalal Shah and the Police Surgeon. The case was postponed to 25th August 1937.

In pursuance of this order I was examined by Col. Jalal Shah and the Police Surgeon on 21st August 1937. The two doctors sent a joint report to Your Worship.

On 25th August 1937 when the case was called out Your Worship was pleased to inform my Counsel that Your Worship had received a report of the doctors. The report was at that time handed over to my Counsel who had no opportunity of knowing its contents in advance and preparing himself to question its correctness before the doctors who were present in Court were called into the witness box and examined as witnesses. The evidence that has gone on record has received a very wide publicity and has considerably damaged my reputation. This evidence is of such a nature that it is likely to create a prejudice in my case.

I have always claimed to be a virgin and I still claim to be one. I voluntarily submitted to the examination of the two doctors. The evidence of the two doctors could not be tested by my Counsel for reason mentioned above. With a view to prove the incorrectness of the evidence of the two doctors I got myself examined by Lt.-Col. Spackman on 30th August and 1st September 1937. Lt.-Col. Spackman is a Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology in the Grant Medical College and has been for a number of years Surgeon-in-charge of the Bai Motlibai Hospital. His experience in women's diseases and of the anatomy of women is very vast and he is considered as an authority on the subject of women's diseases. I beg to attach herewith the original certificate of Lt.-Col. Spackman marked "A".

I also got myself examined by Dr. E. A. Khan, M.D. (Heidelberg) and a Gynaecologist, on 1st September 1937. I beg to attach herewith the certificate of Dr. E. A. Kahn marked "B".

I submit that the opinion of these two doctors who have special knowledge and experience in Gynaecology is entitled to more weight than the opinion of the two doctors who have been already examined.

In the light of the certificates given by them and attached herewith I respectfully submit that it is essential to the just decision of the case to recall and re-examine the Police Surgeon and Col. Jalal Shah.

I, therefore, pray that Your Worship will be pleased to order that the Police Surgeon and Col. Jalal Shah should be recalled and re-examined. I further pray that in the ends of justice and for the just decision of the case Your Worship will be pleased to order that Lt.-Col. Spackman and Dr. E. A. Kahn be also examined as Court witnesses.

MAKING YOUTHS FORERUNNERS OF FREEDOM

Radical Youth Conference's Statement Of Policy

In the course of a statement of policy the Provisional Committee for the organisation of the Radical Youth Conference issued over the signatures of Messds. Indraprasad D. Bhatt, Suryadatt V. Bhatt and C. D. Daru, write:

"The Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress opened up tremendous possibilities for rapid development of the struggle for national freedom.

The imposition of the so-called Constitutional Act of 1935 on the unwilling Indian people, who rejected by one united voice this imperialist device to consolidate itself, created a situation in which we were required to deliberate coolly each step to be taken in direction of the achievment of our objective of Complete National Independence.

The Sine quo non of any "constitution" that might be "granted" as a gift by our imperialst foreign rulers, is right of Veto and Certification vested into the so-called representatives of the "British Crown." Non-acceptance leading to the suspension of the "constitution" would not have the virtual wrecking of the India Act but, this would have dissipated mass energy, and over-exhausted the already exhausted rank and file of the Congress.

We have decided to organise here. "The Gujarat Radical, Youth Conference" so that, we can fulfil the following objectives before us:

To make the radical youths conscious of their responsibility as the fore-runners of our struggle for freedom

To impress upon them that Indian National Congress is the only democratic body fighting for the much needed democratic freedom, that alone shall bring about radical chance in the condition of the masses of the people

To bring on the fore-tront of our struggle the fundamental political democratic demand of the people of India, namely the establishment of the "democratic state"—meaning the Government of the people and by the people.

To discourage and dissuade all sectarian tendencies leading to the formation of rigid political parties and communal cliques within the Congress harmful to the growth of the Congress movement against imperialism and for national emancipation.

To define the role of radical youths in the national struggle and to co-ordinate the activities of these youths with a view to strengthen the Indian National Congress.

LIFE IN FRENCH POSSESSIONS

Committee Appointed To Make Enquiry

PONDICHERRY: September 1.

An important decree relating to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the conditions of life of the people of all the French possessions in the world, has been passed by the President of the French Republic.

It may be recalled that M. Leon Blum during his premiership of France piloted the resolution in the Chamber of Deputies in France recently to establish closer contact between the colonies and the metropolis which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.—United Press.

GERMAN CONSUL'S SON ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Count Otto Magnus Graf Von Zonhoff was acquitted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day in the case in which he was charged with having caused death by rashly and negligently driving his motor car.

Mr. Vimadalal, for the defence, addressed the Court and urged that the car skidded owing to the slippery nature of the surface of the road and that it was not being driven in a fast and negligent manner. He said that the whole incident was a regrettable accident and prayed that his client be acquitted.

Count Otto is the son of the German Consul in Bombay.

CORRECTION

The "Associated Press" is informed that it is not correct that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay disallowed an adjournment motion given notice of by Mirza Akthar Hasan, a member of the Muslim League to discuss "the unjust partition of Palestine" on the ground that it was not a matter for the Provincial Government to deal with.

The "Associated Press" regrets this error.—A. P.

The total Congress members enrolled in the United Provinces are 50,036 including 1,244 Muslims, upto August 31.

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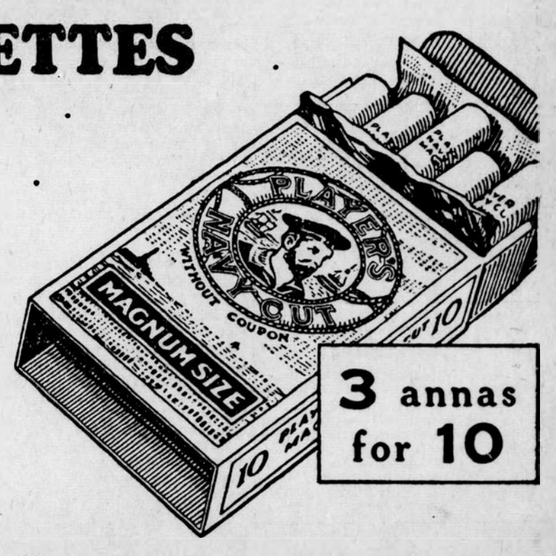

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India Used As Hunting Ground For I. M. S. Men

BUT INDIANS TREATED AS "PARIAHS" OF CIVIL CADRE

Bombay Medicos Urge Britishers Should Be Confined To Military Service

The following is the continuation of the Memorandum from the representatives of the Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch, the Medical Association, Bombay North, and the Bombay Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society Bombay, to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health in the Government of Bombay.

The first two instalments appeared in the issues of the "Chronicle", dated September 1 and 2.

Regarding the reservation of civil-surgeoncies we would like to impress that the chief feature of this provision is that the most important stations, stations with lucrative practice or salubrious climate, are picked out and reserved for British officers of the Indian Medical Service.

Indian Officers of the same service, are, however, treated as the "pariahs" of the Service, and debarred from holding these civil surgeoncies.

Taking the example of the Bombay Province, civil-surgeoncies of Poona, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Dharwar and Sholapur are so reserved. If it was a question of providing British medical officers for purposes of treatment at these stations, we fail to understand why the appointment of British civil-surgeons at stations where a large number of other British medical officers are available, is insisted upon. For example, Poona is an important military station. It has a magnificent British Military Hospital with nine R. A. M. C. officers, a number of whom are specialists. In addition, there are a number of British I. M. S. officers stationed with the troops. Similarly, Ahmedabad is an important military station with British medical officers, and still a British Civil-Surgeon is insisted upon.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALISTS.

The appointment of British officers as senior and junior specialists in the major teaching institutions of the country is the strangest of all these provisions. In the Army, Indian medical officers are appointed as specialist officers, and their services are regularly utilised for the cadre of the British sick. Further, British officers in civil services constantly consult Indian (non-official) consultants of their own free choice, as they are some of the best and most highly qualified professional men in the country. It is, therefore, difficult to comprehend the creation of these specialist posts for British medical officers of the I. M. S. Obviously, it is not due to any lack of specialists, nor is the provision made with any view to help the teaching institutions, as there are already plenty of highly trained physicians and surgeons in the country to man the teaching institutions ably.

On the contrary, it is obvious that the appointment of British I. M. S. officers as senior and junior specialists in the major teaching institutions will subordinate the interests of medical education to those of the British members of the Indian Medical Service. These officers will be mostly inexperienced when drafted as junior specialists, and will have to take time to acquire skill and experience.

SUPERFLUOUS POST.

It may also be asked, what was the need of reserving the post of Mental Specialist for a British I. M. S. officer at Yeravada, Poona. So far as is generally known all British patients suffering from mental diseases are either transferred to Ranchi or advised to go to England. They are not kept at Yeravada. If an occasional consultation be necessary by a British officer or a member of his family, the Mental Specialist attached to the Southern Command at Colaba could have served the purpose very well.

BRITISH OFFICERS INCREASED.

Analysis of the total number of British medical officers whose employment is made obligatory on the Provincial Governments sheds a still more ugly light on the whole policy.

When the Lee Commission recommended the provision of medical aid to the British officers and their families by doctors of their own race, it also laid down that the number of British medical officers so employed in each province was to diminish, 'pari pasu,' with the reduction in the number of British officers in the civil services. We have no exact figures at our disposal but we are sure that a considerable reduction in the strength of the British personnel of the Indian Civil Service, the Police, the Educational, Engineering and other services has taken place.

Yet instead of reducing the number of British medical officers in the Province, the new resolution has actually increased it!

For example in Bombay, the 1923 scheme for the organisation of the Indian Medical Service called ifor the employment of 13 British medical officers only. If the number of posts fixed for Sind, Aden and the port of Bombay, which are no longer under the Bombay Government, are excluded, there would remain 18 I.M.S. posts only in the Bombay Province out of which 8 posts could be held by Indians, leaving 10 posts as reserved for British Officers. The number of officers necessary to hold these ten posts, including leave reserve, comes to only 13.

MORE BURDEN.

As against this, and in spite of a considerable reduction in the British members of the superior civil services, already referred to, the new Government of India Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37 fixes the number of these officers at 15. To make matters worse, even though there were 15 British I.M.S. officers already employed in this Province on the date the new Regulation came into force, two more have actually been added making a total number of British medical officers employed in the Presidency as 17!

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Racial discrimination has actually gone much further than this. The Indian Officers are discriminated in numerous other ways also. Apart from overseas pay, the British Officers are granted a permanent commission from the start, while the Indian recruits are offered short term commissions for 5 years, and only after they have served for 5 years they are eligible to be considered for a permanent commission. They thus remain under a constant fear of their services being terminated, unless they make themselves subservient to the wishes of their British colleagues.

The further disadvantage is that, by being made to lose five years seniority, they would be disabled to a large extent from attaining sufficient seniority for command and higher ranks, and on the civil side on account of the very lateness of their transfer to the department, they would be at a great disadvantage as compared to their British colleagues and would never be able to qualify for 'Colonel's' pension. The Indian Officer is also heavily discriminated against by the huge reduction in the number of their recruitment. Prior to the arrangements brought into effect under the Government of India Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-37, there were 386 British Officers in the I.M.S. out of the total strength of 649; 263 being 'Indians. Under the new dispensation the number of British Officers remains the same i.e. 386, out of the total strength of 584 officers; the Indian officers having been reduced from 263 to 198.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE.

Such special racial discriminations in India by statute are highly derogatory to the self-respect of the Indian medical profession and of the Indian people. It is not different in principle from the highly objectionable legislative measures of racial discrimination which were recently sought to be enacted in the South African Legislature against Indians.

It was formerly agreed that the R.A.M.C. Officers as well as the I.M.S. Officers, on the Military side, would be available for the treatment of British Officers and their families, but it is now laid down that officers in Military employ are not to be counted upon as available for the purpose. From the plan attached hereto, it would be evident that British R.A.M.C. and I.M.S. Officers (Military employ) are stationed in most of the important towns and centres in the country. Appendix 'A' also gives the number of these officers at some of the army stations and British Military Hospitals in India. Over and above them, missionary medical practitioners as well as British railway medical officers are in charge of large hospitals in different parts of the country, indicating how easy it is for British members of the superior civil services to have the services of British or European medical practitioners in almost all parts of the country. If all that the Government wanted, was to provide facilities for the treatment of the British Members of the superior civil services and their families at the hands of the medical practitioners of their race, it could have been achieved by making suitable arrangements with the R.A.M.C. Officers or the British I.M.S. Officers on the military side, or with the missionary or railway medical practitioners.

HUNTING GROUND.

We are convinced from these facts that it is not because of the need of providing an efficient war reserve or of providing British I.M.S. officers for attendance on the British members of the superior civil services and their families, that the present arrangements have been made. It is rather because of the desire to use this country as a happy hunting ground for securing fat jobs for persons of the British race that has dictated the whole policy, even at a time when the Provinces are supposed to be granted 'Provincial Autonomy.'

SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE.

We would like to make it clear that we have no objection to any individual officer as such. But from our experience of this Service in the past, we would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that this Service has always been against the interests of the independent medical profession in India. We regret to have to record that the spirit which prompted 20 British I.M.S. officers of the Bombay cadre in 1914, when they submitted a memorandum to the Commission of Public Services in India, presided over by Lord Islington, is still rampant in that Service. In the course of their representation, they had stated as under:—

"Whilst we recognise that certain appointments should be given to members of the profession belonging to this country, when men of recognised ability are available, we would regard with apprehension any policy of Government which would ultimately jeopardise the appointments at present held by the Service, and which constitute some of its chief attractions. We submit, that, in deciding what appointments should be allocated to members of the indigenous profession, care should be exercised that they should in no way be those which might ultimately be regarded as a stepping stone to the higher appointments. If this precaution be not taken, it will be found in a few years, that, when senior officers are going on leave or retiring, the 'Union' will bring forward the claims of its proteges for these appointments. That this possibility is not hypothetical can be shown by instances which have occurred in the past. It is desirable to avoid such contingencies, as recurring agitations lead to much bad feeling."

ABOLITION OF CIVIL SIDE

The spirit, which dominated the British members of the I.M.S. in 1914, unhappily still actuates them, both in their insistence on the 'Chief attractions' of the Service, and in their dealings with the medical profession in India The Service members after retirement to England have also no hesitated to use the influence which the British Medical Association has with the British Government against the independent medical profession in this country. This they will continue to do so long as there is money to be made in India by their employment as Civil Surgeons or as specialists.

Our request, therefore, is that the Congress Ministry in Bombay, in association with the other Provincial Governments should fight for the entire abolition of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service, which was even recommended by the Services Sub Committee of the 2nd Round Table Conference in 1932, and bring about a wholesale reorganisation in the cadre and salaries of the medical staff to be employed in the Public Health and Medical Relief organisations of the Province. While the Province may retain all those Indian Medical Service officers who were in civil employ prior to 1935, those of them who have been posted to the civil side in the last two years whether British or Indian, should be immediately sent back to the military under the existing rule to that effect.

MAKE IT PURELY MILITARY

The Indian Medical Service should be continued henceforth as a purely military service. Even on the military side, no discrimination should be permitted in the system of recruitment of British and Indian officers. The recruitment should be exclusively by the method of open competitive examination to be held in India only. The country cannot possibly accept the arrangements laid down in Government of India Resolution No. 205 of 25-3-1937, regarding the organisation of this Service. All Local Governments must strenuously oppose the underlying principle of the said resolution and seek to make it void.

(To Be Continued)

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Cotton Mill Shares Firm

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SEPTEMBER 3.

MONEY

There was no change in the monetary situation during the week under report, call loans being available at 1/2 per cent. Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 238.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted. The average rate of acceptance was a fraction better at Re. 0-7-11 per cent. as against Re. 0-7-7 per cent. last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were: 1/2 per cent. for one to three months and 1-1/4 per cent. for six months.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its discount rate from 1-1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent. effective 26th August 1937.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was flat throughout the period under report and the turnover was restricted. Rates were unchanged, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 6-7/64d. and buyers 1s. 6-9/64d., occasional business being done at race-course odds within this range. The volume of fresh business for the export of gold and the showing of merchandise export, bills were small. Sterling tenders to Government amounted to £35,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d., which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchange market in London, dollar was firmer in terms of sterling during the period under report. The sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 498.15 cents, gradually declined to 496.12 cents in mid-week on small commercial demand, and Continental offering of sterling against dollar. The Control operated intermittently at the lower levels. On Tuesday last, the rate advanced again to 497.35 cents on offering of dollars against gold and silver arbitrate. Towards the close, however, the rate declined to 496.25 cents on commercial demand for dollars. The sterling/franc rate opened at frs. 132.84 and gradually eased to frs. 132.79, closing at frs. 132.86. The discount on three months' forward francs, which was frs. 3.56 at the opening, declined to frs. 2.83 at the close on reported intervention of the Control. The belga fluctuated between 29.57-1/4 and 29.46 and the guilder between 9.02-13/16 and 8.99-5/16. The Italian lira oscillated between 94.65 and 94.28.

GOLD

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34-9-0 and the rate gradually advanced to Rs 34-11-3 on Monday in sympathy with the sterling/dollar cross rate. In mid-week, the price declined to Rs. 34-10-6 with the dollar at 497.35 cents, but towards the close, spot gold was again quoted at Rs. 34-11-6. Small business for export was booked during the week mostly for delivery during the second half of November. October settlement gold was quoted at about 6 pies under spot and November settlement at 1 anna 3 pies under spot. The approximate stocks of gold in the local market are estimated at about 75,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals average some 10,000 tolas. The offtake is some 1,500 tolas a day. A fair demand for spot sovereigns was in evidence and some business was reported for forward deliveries against this week's shipment at 2 annas under the spot rate. The quotation for spot sovereigns, after opening at Rs. 22-2-0, advanced to Rs. 22-4-6 at the close.

Gold amounting to Rs. 35.79 lacs was shipped to London per s.s. "Cathay" last week. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 809,835 in bar and coin. The highest and lowest rates in the London market were 140s. 1d. and 139-s. 8d. respectively and those in the local market were Rs. 34-11-6 and Rs. 34-9 for spot, Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-8-3 for October settlement and Rs. 34-10 and Rs. 34-7-3 for November settlement.

SILVER

Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 50-8, declined sharply on Friday last to as low as Rs. 48-12 on general selling by the public and option dealers. Weaker advices from London, where Indian sales were reported to be flooding the market were also responsible for the decline. On Saturday, the market took a quick turn for the better and the rates advanced sharply during the day from Rs. 49-4 at the opening to Rs. 50-1 at the close. Firmer advices from London, where the fixing was up successively by 3/16d. and 3/8d. for Spot and 3/16d and 1/4d for forward on Saturday and Monday respectively, gave a fillip to the local market and the rate advanced sharply to Rs. 51-0 for spot on Tuesday. At the higher level, there was small pront-taking in evidence, which was absorbed by the option dealers who were short against their positions. At the close, the market was steady around Rs. 50-12-6. In London the price of spot silver after declining from the previous close of 19 5/8d. to 19 3/16d., advanced to 19-3/4d. at which level it remained unchanged. Thereafter the price of two months' forward delivery after declining from 19-5/8 to 19-3/16d. advanced and closed at 19-3/4d.

The total stocks in the local market are estimated at about 21,500 bars, while the offtake averages some 135 bars a day. Imports during the week amounted to 860 bars from London; coins worth Rs. 17'430 were also imported. Yesterday's arrival per s.s. "Naldera" is valued at Rs. 17,800. Silver to the tune of £9,900 is 'en route' to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were: Rs. 51-4 and Rs. 48-14 for spot, Rs. 51-4 and Rs. 48-14-6 for October settlement and Rs. 51-6 and Rs. 49-0-6 for November settlement. The Shanghai dollar was steady around 1s. 2-15/32d.

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market was very dull during this week, there being practically no change in the quotations, excepting 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper which showed a downward tendency. The increased tension in the International political situation left this market unaffected, cheap money being largely responsible for this condition. Despite an improvement of 5 shillings in the 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock to £92, to 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper in the local market declined to Rs. 97-3 in mid-week, but improved to Rs. 97-9 at the close. Business in other scrips was restricted. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs 100-3 at the close, 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rs. 104-2 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 101-13. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was unchanged at Rs. 106-13 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds were on offer at Rs. 108-5. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan closed at Rs. 113, 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 118-4 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105-13. 5 per cent 1940-43 loan changed hands at Rs. 108-6, 5 per cent. (tax free) loan at Rs. 120-6 and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104-1.

SHARES

Barring temporary weakness mid-week, the stock market ruled steady particularly the cotton mill section which was influenced by the increased tension in the Far East. Despite persistent fall in the price of raw cotton, the leaders in this group showed a considerable improvement; Bombay Dyeings advanced from Rs. 965, the lowest of the week, to Rs. 1012-8 at the close; Centuries improved from Rs. 227-8 to Rs. 238-12; Central Indias from Rs. 268-12 to Rs. 285; and Kohinoors advanced from Rs. 348-2 to Rs. 358-12; while New Greats gained nearly 15 points to Rs 261-4. The Steel shares were steady and moved within a narrow range, but the tone at the finish was firmer. The public utility shares were hammered early in the week with prices falling off sharply, but there was a fair recovery at the finish on sustained investment buying. Bombay Trams declined to Rs. 130-15 in mid-week, but recovered to Rs. 134-6 at the close. Tata Powers dropped to Rs. 1390 during the week, but recovered and closed at Rs. 1412-8. Andhra Valleys were a weak spot, the quotation declining from the opening level of Rs. 1670 to Rs. 1652-8 at the close. Bombay Telephone suffered a sharp fall to Rs. 101, but were somewhat better at Rs. 105-8 at the close. Tata Hydros were easy and were dealt in at Rs. 167-13. Tata Defds. slipped to Rs. 1535 on Tuesday, but closed better at Rs. 1560. Among Banks, Central Banks were done at Rs. 31-4, Imperial Banks fully paids closed at Rs. 1541-4 and Contributories at Rs. 381-4. Bank of India's kept steady around Rs. 145, while Reserve Banks were maintained at Rs. 128-8. In the miscellaneous section, Bombay Burmas were maintained at Rs. 728-2. Belapurs at Rs. 170 and Scindia Steams at Rs. 29.

CONFUSION OF SPECULATIVE SENTIMENT IN WALL STREET

Purchases In Declines Justified

New York, Sept. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Present market lethargy and confusion of speculative sentiment resulting from of narrowing profit margins and less favourable Autumn business than expected which views we do not share. Thinness of market tends to exaggerate conditions. Purchases of few leaders like United States Steel, Anaconda Copper, American Smelting, General Electric, General Motors, Phillips Petroleum and Morris and Essex in the declining markets appear justified."

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AG. LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows— :

35th Week (ended 2nd September)	
1935	10,993,200
1936	10,363,600
1937	12,954,400
Total for 35 Weeks (1st Jan to date)	
1935	384,031,400
1936	377,471,700
1937	431,204,000

Yarn And Silk Shipments

The Secretary of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants Association has issued the following circular:—

With a view to eliminate troubles arising out of late shipments as circularised by various Importing Houses and Associations, Members of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association are hereby advised that arrangements have been made with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to accept shipments of merchandise by the following steamers from Japan to Bombay, consigned to them (members):—

S. S. Jeypore Leaves Kobe about 12-9-37 for September shipment.

S. S. Kidderpore Leaves Kobe about 22-9-37 for September shipment.

S. S. Alipore Leaves Kobe about 4-10-37 for September shipment.

A Steamer (name will be notified later on) leaves Kobe about 10-11-37 October shipment.

S. S. Jeypore leaves Kobe about 3-12-37 November shipment.

Members are therefore requested to get in touch immediately with their suppliers and submit to the undersigned a list of packages to be shipped by the aforesaid steamers, within ten days from date.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Dely.	Giza.	Uppers.
Spot.	8.06— 0.	7.47+ 2.
October	7.38+11.	6.66+10.
November	7.41+11.	6.56+10.
December	7.40+14.	
January '38	7.52+11.	6.55+10.
March	7.58+11.	6.58+10.
May	7.62+11.	6.61+10.
July	7.67+11.	6.65+10.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3/9/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.10 inches.

Weather Remark Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 2

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/2 exdividend
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/4 exdividend
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 5/8 exdividend
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£13 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£98
National Bank of India	£41 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 7/8

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Meeting Of The Executive Of Reception Committee

A meeting of the Executive of the R. C. of the Conference took place on Thursday at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union.

At the outset the Secretary placed before the Executive an outline of the programme of the Conference which was drawn in consultation with other members of the Executive and the Managing Committee of the Union. After some discussion the programme was adopted with some minor alterations.

Next a programme for the preparations of the conference was discussed and adopted.

The following two committees, then, were elected:—

Finance Committee:—Apte (Secretary), Upadhyaya, Randive, V. G. Nimkar, Tambitkar, Chavhan, Pednekar and Mahimkar.

Publicity Committee:—Samant (Secretary), Sabnis and S. H. Modak.

The Secretary informed the meeting that according to the wishes of the members of the R. C. he approached Com. Indulal Yagnik and that he was glad to inform the meeting that Mr. Yagnik had kindly consented to preside over the Conference.

The following members were co-opted on the Executive:—

Messrs Nene Apte, Gharat, R. G. Kale.

STATUE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

The unveiling of the statue of St. Vincent de Paul, presented to the St. Ignatius' Conference by an anonymous donor, will be on Sunday (5th September) at 7-25 a.m. (S.T.) followed by a Mass when a charity sermon in aid of the conference funds will be preached by the Rev. Fr. F. X. Claraso, S.J.

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AMBALA	GUNTUR	MERCARA	RAWALPINDI
AMRITSAR	JALGAON	MOMBASA	SINGAPORE
BANGALORE	JALPAIGURI	MULTAN	SUKKUR
BAREILLY	JODHPUR	MYSORE	TRICHINOPOLY
BELLARY	JUBBULPORE	NAGPUR	TRIVANDRUM
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	PATNA	VELLORE
CALICUT	KUALA LUMPUR	PESHAWAR	VIZAGAPATAM
COIMBATORE	LAHORE	POONA	

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Heavy Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

EXCESSIVE RAINS OVER EASTERN BELT DAMAGE QUALITY

Technical Reaction And Less Selling

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

New York cotton prices advanced on Thursday on heavy short covering influenced by reports of excessive rain over the Eastern Belt doing damage to grade and quality. Senator Bankhead is preparing a Bill to limit next year's crop to 10 million Bales.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture declares that he wishes to study the recent movements of cotton prices with a view to ascertaining whether conditions in the international trade rather than the loan announcement was responsible for the recession of cotton markets.

The buoyancy of the New York cotton market was the high spot of American markets, the market rising sharply largely under the influence of its recent show of resistance around nine cents with Far Eastern buying and nervousness over the foreign political situation. The market opened steady but was inactive. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices, heavy rains in the Central belt, Liverpool buying and short covering. Later the market reacted on partially on Southern and local selling with traders more disposed to await developments and the forthcoming Bureau report. However Southern selling was not heavy and contracts were not plentiful. Finally active covering appeared with contracts scarce.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 8 points with October 9.17 and closed at the highest level of the day at a net rise of 26 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 27 points at 9.56c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 22 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices gained 24 points at 9.43c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 5.24. There was Bombay buying and short covering. Hedging was light. Sentiment was favourably influenced by bullish weather reports. There was local covering and trade calling with scarcity of contracts and the market closed at a net rise of 9 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 5.46d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed 11 points up and Uppers were 10 to 11 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on improved buying. Sakels futures closed 6 to 9 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 to 8 points.

PROTEST AGAINST LOANS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:-

Hectic short covering by jobbers, option dealers and Commission Houses found a scarcity of contracts and the market staged a sharp upturn.

Barring scattered liquidation and some further straddle selling, sellers were reserved whilst there was a heavy application of yearly teji options. Owing to the curtailment in Japan the outlook for the Indian textile industry continues to be very rosy and most mills are now working on double shift.

A large short interest especially in N. York and the fact that trade has been keeping aloof from the market during the last three months and consuming old stocks is considered a potential factor should the feeling towards cotton become more friendly.

STATISTICAL POSITION

A large crop has certainly to be hedged but the world's statistical position of American cotton has not altered very much and consumption should be fully maintained whilst the fact that cotton at 9 cents on a devalued dollar is equivalent to under 6 cents on a gold basis is not being overlooked.

Senator Bankhead states he is preparing legislation to limit next year's crop to 10 million bales. Any further sharp advances in New York will likely meet with renewed hedge selling, on the other hand we believe any setbacks now will be met with short covering trade and investment buying.

In view of the present unfavourable weather in America and the fact that a close study of the Government weekly weather reports since August 1st appear to reveal full seasonal deterioration, we advise purchases on all setbacks especially as there is to-day a large cotton Conference to be held in Memphis to protest against the loan terms and to demand a reconsideration of them.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (3 p.m.)	9.36+27
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	9.17+08
Liverpool October highest	5.30+10
Liverpool October lowest	5.23+03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Upper American straddle too wide advise selling February Alexandria buying January American Liverpool stop owing political situation important sell Uppers in Alexandria not Liverpool.

New York: Market influenced by rains in the Eastern belt unfavourable spinners are calling cotton do not look for any permanent improvement until hedge selling has about reached its peak.

Speculative buying and short covering due to the continuance of heavy rains in South West expectations loan likely to prevent much decline notwithstanding approaching heavy intosight movement prefer buying on declines only.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Midnight to-day light weather report unfavourable. Excessive rains in Georgia, Arkansas and Central belt. Rains causing anxiety.

Advance owing to too much rain in the Eastern belt. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. Our opinion is that the advance is only temporary. Rain are damaging the grade of the crop.

Technical reaction influenced by reports of damaging rains in Eastern belt and talk of constructive action at meeting of farm leaders to-morrow.

New York: Terms of loan consider bearish resulting in new low price. Trade generally awaiting effect of crop movement on the market. Weather unfavourable in Eastern belt during past week. Think it advisable to buy on scale down. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and easier.

Market rallied on large covering orders and less favourable weather.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Exceptional torrential rains bogging crop record, low grade yield expected; five inches additional rains South Alabama. Agricultural Commissioners of six States report enormous deterioration to-day. Bankhead preparing bill for ten millions 1938 crop.

Short covering offerings light.

Between midnight and daylight continued rains Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas. Very unfavourable. Serious results.

Light rains Eastern Belt; Central Belt heavy rains; Western Belt moderate rains, Excessive rains have fallen Alabama. Serious results.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept 2

October	9.36+27
December	9.34+29
January	9.40+31
March	9.45+26
May	9.54+27
July	9.60+27
Middling Spot	9.56+27

NEW ORLEAN COTTON
New York, Sept 2

October	9.31+22
December	9.37+23
January	9.42+24
Middling Spot	9.43+24

NEW YORK
New York, Sept 2

11.00 A.M. RANGES

October	9.23/9.23
December	9.21/9.23
January	9.24/9.24

NOON CALL

October	9.21
December	9.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	42,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 2

September	5.29+09
October	5.29+09
November	5.30+09
December	5.32+09
January	5.34+09
February	5.36+09
March	5.39+09
April	5.41+09
May	5.43+09
June	5.45+09
July	5.48+09
August	5.49+08
September	5.50+08
Middling Spot	5.60+02

10-12 a.m. quotations

October	5.25
January	5.29

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 2

F G F SAKELLARIDIS	
September	8.60
F G F Spot	8.90

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Sept 2

BROACH	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.61
Fine (good staple)	4.79
Superfine (good staple)	4.91
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.67
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.82
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.97
BENGAL	
Good	3.77
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	4.02

LONDON SEEDS
London, Sept 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers	£13-1-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£14-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£14-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	39/4 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	42

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept 2

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt September paid	28/6
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Oct Dec paid	28/7 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 3

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-0-½. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points up at 132.86. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.96 1/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 3/4d. India bought and speculators sold. Later on there was moderate business upto fixed rate. America was buying but speculators and Indians were selling. New York silver prices were unchanged. Montreal prices improved 100 points for the near month but distants were unchanged The local market was quiet on selling by prominent operators. Gold was quiet and silver was steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Read	34 10 6
Bhadarva	34 10 0
Asa	34 8 9

SILVER

Ready	50 15 6
Bhadarva	51 0 0
Asa	51 1 6

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 2

Copper	£54 12 6
Lead	£21 13 9
Spelter	£22 13 9
Tin	£259 5 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 2

September	44.60+100
December	44.50—
March	44.85—

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 2

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-0 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 3.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£54/7/6
Standard copper 3 months	£54/15/0
Electrolytic copper	£16/10/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 44-8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 52-0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 2.

October	£12-18-9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

October	101 5/8d.
December	101 5/8d.
March	98 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 2.

September	dol 1.05 3/4
December	dol 1.07 1/2
May	dol 1.10 1/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,873
Linseed	4,814
Groundnuts	2,889
Castorseed	1,823
Rice	55,751
Myrabollams	1,901
Gram	1,173
Joowar	1,206
Barley	1600
Bajree	580
Indian Sugar	2,226

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 2.

December	2.43+ 8
March	2.41+12
May	2.42+12
July	2.43+11

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8.
Shipment September Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-9.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 5-10.
Kesar Rs. 10-12.
Saraya Rs. 10-8.
Java Spot F 7.00.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Sept. 3. Sup Fine FG Good.

M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	183	180	177	174
Punjab-Ame.	197	194	191	188
Surat	235	232	229	226
Rajpipla	231	228	225	222
Navsari	245	242	239	236

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept 2

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	9

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept 2

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Sellers	9 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept 2

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept 2

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.96.25
Paris	132.86
Berlin	12.35 3/4
Madrid	75.00
Amsterdam	8.99 5/16
Brussels	2946 1/2
Milan	94.28
Berne	21.60 1/2
Prague	142.18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54	101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
3 per cent Def Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/12
per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/6
per cent 1939/44	105/12
per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/1
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120/6
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent B P I 1974	109/8
per cent M Deb 1974	109
per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
per cent 1954	131
per cent K P I 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/7 and declined to Rs. 97/5. Tone: Quiet but steady.

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

All markets will remain closed on Monday the 6th, Wednesday the 8th and Saturday the 11th instant on account of "Parsi New Year", Ganesh Chaturthi" and "Khordad Sal."

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 3

B. C. RATES I I D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/8
Bank's buying T T 266
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 992
Bank's buying T T 1,012
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
GENEVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 79 7/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96 1/4 2nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 3rd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 3rd instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 3rd instant
Java London 8.97 3rd instant
London Paris 132.86 2nd instant
London Belgium 29.46 1/2 2nd instant
London Switzerland 21.60 1/2 2nd instant
London Berlin 12.35 3/4 2nd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 2nd instant
London New York 4.96 1/4 2nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.99 1/4 2nd instant
London Italy 94.28 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 1st instant
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/2 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/4 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 /2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 5/8 XD
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	76/6 steady.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 2

Broach A/M 1938 opening 186 highest 188 1/4 lowest 186 closing 188 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 170 1/4 highest 171 1/4 lowest 170 1/4 closing 171 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 143 highest 143 1/2 lowest 143 closing 143 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 7
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 21 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 2-9-37	724000	456000
Receipts Yesterday 2-9-37	42000	28000
Exports to date 2-9-37	259000	236000
Stock at Ports 27-8-37	1405000	1276000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-8-37	805000	1139000
Stock at Liverpool 27-8-37	728000	748000
Visible Supply 27-8-37	3049000	3128000
Quantity in sight 27-8-37	748000	519000
Quantity out of sight 27-8-37	570000	622000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 3

Following a rise of 27 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 190/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 189/12 on scattered liquidation. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 190/8. The tone of the market at this level was very steady and business was restricted.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 6 points and it opened 8 points higher. The local maret was steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	190 12 0
Oomra D/J	173 0 0
Bengal D/J	145 0 0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 3

November	69.60+20
December	69.20+20

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets were steady and Argentine linseed prices were 25 points up. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 3 0
Linseed May	7 15 0
Wheat September	5 5 0
Wheat January	5 11 6
Wheat May	5 8 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	35 9 0
Highest	35 10 0
Lowest	35 5 6
Closing	35 10 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	16 4 6
Highest	16 9 0
Lowest	16 4 6
Closing	16 9 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	33 4 0
Highest	33 10 0
Lowest	33 1 0
Closing	33 7 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 1 0
Highest	34 8 6
Lowest	34 1 0
Closing	34 8 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 14 0
Highest	19 1 3
Lowest	18 13 9
Closing	19 0 6

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Central India			225
Berar			350
Central Provinces			234
Total Oomras			809
Dholera		17	11
Sind-Punjab	233	348	146
Broach		137	
Coompta & Dharwar	751	818	307
Westerns-Northerns		32	407
Egyptian, African & Sudan	171	184	1,480
Total	1,155	1,536	3,160

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		593,096	517,722
Japan & China	50	1,591,392	1,445,896
Coast Ports		42,522	30,211
Up-country by Rail		324,893	225,398
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		1,180	11,442
Total	50	2,553,083	2,230,669

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st September	381
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	381
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	496
Decrease	115

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 3

November	236.30+235
December	236.90+290
January	237.10+270

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Bengal Fine	155/57
Bengal F.G.	150/52
C. P. 1	178/80
C. P. 2	173/75
Arvi	173/75
Ellichpur	173/75
Berar	168/73
Khamgaon	168/73
Mulkapur	168/73
Khandesh	165/69
Jalna/Sailu	165/69
Burwah Sanavad	166/68
Mathia	143/48
Broach Fine	178/82
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	215/20
Surat	230/32
Navsari	240/42
Kampala	360/62
California	360/62

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 3

Continued rains in Central Belt, Arkansas and Texas. Heavy rains in Arkansas and Lousiana.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 2

SAKELS—	
November	15.76+6
January	15.86+9
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.65+5
February	11.62+3
GIZA—	
November	13.93+7
January	14.00+6

Professional Support In Steel Shares

TEXTILES QUIET ON REALISING

Narrow Trading Session

BOMBAY, September 3.

Despite a sharp rise in cotton prices, textile shares ruled easy to-day on professional liquidation. The talk of peace between China and Japan was the chief factor which discouraged buyers, but it is too early to believe in such peace moves and they may turn out most misleading.

Professional operators who are overloaded with Steel shares were free buyers in steel shares and despite a further decline in Wall Street market where U. S. Steel shares dropped to dol. 102, they managed to push up prices and are keeping the market lively. But there seems no justification for any marked improvement and we still favour sales on all strong markets.

In the miscellaneous section business was restricted but the tone was fairly steady and prices recorded improvement.

Tata Steel shares were firm throughout the session but towards the close there appeared some realising and prices declined few points from the highest levels reached. Cotton mill shares also ruled quiet with scattered realising and prices on the balance show small losses against small gains in steel shares.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,015 and declined to Rs. 1,002. Century shares were steady at Rs. 240 and Central Indias closed at Rs. 283. New Greats changed hands at Rs. 258. Simplex was steady at Rs. 107.

Associated Cement shares improved to Rs. 151-8 and Hydro-Electric shares gained about Rs 5. Tata Powers were placed at Rs. 1,417. Trams were steady at Rs. 135-10. Tata Steel Deferreds shares opened at Rs. 1,560 and advanced to Rs. 1,582 and closed at Rs. 1,575. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 344. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 732.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	317 8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	1002-8
100 CENTURY	241 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	283 12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	192 8
100 Cooria (Rs 5)	115 0
250 Davia	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	156 4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	208 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	64 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	110 10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	356 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	632 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	258 12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	107 8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	238 12
100 Swan (nil)	126 4
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,375 0
100 Western (Rs 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1540 0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	151 8
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16 4
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 0
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	159 6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1657 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	135 10
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	206 4
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	168 2
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1417 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	966 4
100 C. Province	96 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Bhon	95 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara S'rajgunj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	773 12
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp (As. 11) XD	11 9
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6)	3 6
10 India Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	50 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	66 4
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1575 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	344 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	321 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	173 2
200 B'bay Sale Deb (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	245 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	732 8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	251 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-0
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	106 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs 3)	158 2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	740 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15-0)	94 8
15 Scindia (Re 1)	29 12
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28 4
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	82 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 3

Bombay Dyeing (1012/8) 1015 1012 1005 1002 1007 1002 1008 1001 1002
Century (238/12) 238 240 237 241 240
Central India (285) 284 287 283 287 285 283
Kohinoor (358/12) 358 356 359 356
New Great (261/4) 260 261 257 258
Simplex (107/8) 105 107 106 107/8
Swadeshi (230) 290 286 290 287
Associated Cement (149) 151 150/8 151 151/8
Andhra (1652/8) 1650 1655 16 2 1657 1655 1657
Tata Hydro (167/13) 166 167 163
Tata Power (1412/8) 1413 1412 1415 1413 1420 1417
Tram Ord (134/6) 135/10 136 135/10
T Steel Defd (1560) 1560 1567 1565 1570 1562 1572 1565 1582 1572 1575
T Steel Ord (343) 342/8 344/8 343 345 344
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/4) 169 169/8
Bella ur (170/3) 171 173 172 173
B Steam (246/4) 245
B Burma (728/2) 728 731 730 733 732 736 732

5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105	4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	109	8
7½ p.c Tata Power	562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		8
7 p.c. Vishnu		12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 170 January 176 at cross rate 4.96 1/4
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 189/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.49 Rs. 49 1/2 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 189/8 New York May 9.54 Rs. 24 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	31
Ame Forn Power Com	7
Ame Forn Power Pfd / per cent	43
Electric Power and Light	19
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	70
Electric Bond Common	18
Northern S Power A	21
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	44 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	22
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	45
Great North Pfd Railway	46
New York Central Railway	32 1/2
N Y N Hartford H Railway	12
Allis Chalmers	61
U S Rubber	50
Douglas Aircraft	49
Bethelehem Steel	87
Crucible Steel	64
National Steel	82
Republic Steel	36
United S Steel	102 1/8
Amr Car Foundry	42
Youngstown Sheet	43
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	59
General Motors	52
General Electric	50
Union Carbide	94 XD
Barnsdall Oil	21
Consolidated Oil	14
Mid Cont Oil	25
Plymouth Oil	23
Socony Oil	19 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	63
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	43 1/2
Amerex	25 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	690
Westinghouse Airbrake	36
Westva Chlorine	18

Market unsettled owing to continued weakness in U. S. Steels. Brokers loans up 31 million dollars. Allis Chalmers has declared dividend of 1 dol. Turnover 1 1/4 million sharess.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 20 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Better And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

On Friday crossrates ruled quiet and easy.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on liquidation and foreign selling as well as some hedging.

BULLION BETTER.

London gold and silver ruled better.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm. Base metals were quiet.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was steadier on better enquiry although business was small. Giltedged securities kept steady with some small business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	9.36
To-day's opening	9.30
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	9.16
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	5.29
To-day's opening	5.37
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	5.30
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 188

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 3.

Cotton displayed easier tendency despite expectations to the contrary due to weekend liquidation and outside selling but at lower levels there was better resistance.

Trading in October began at 9.30 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on liquidation and foreign selling with some hedging under which prices steadily fell to 9.27. At this stage some steadiness ensued on scattered local support.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.16 with a decline of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.18/9.17) 9.32/9.30
October (9.16/9.15) 9.28/9.27
December (9.20/9.20) 9.33/9.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

American October (5.26) 5.36
American December (5.29) 5.40
Sakels November (7.36) 7.48
Sakels January (7.48) 7.59

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 3.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-5 1/2) 2-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 7/8 value) £20 7/8 buyers.
Dunlop September (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.
Lightning September (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 buyers) 9 value
Forward July September (9 paid and value) 9 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 1/8) £15 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£12 15/16 paid and sellers).

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 102 1/2 and December 102 1/2. The market was very active on good buying influenced by higher overnight North American cables but profit-taking soon followed while the bearish Australian crop estimate further depressed the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.05 7/8. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying and outside demand influenced by higher outside markets.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Sept. 37		May 38.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8	3 6	7	14 9
Rates at 12 noon	8	3 3	7	15 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	3 0	7	15 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3 0	7	15 3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.95 13/16
To-day's closing	4.95 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.96.25
To-day's opening	4.96.05
To-day's closing	4.95.85

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	132.86
To-day's opening	132.87
To-day's closing	132.96

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 3.

London exchanges opened at 4.96.03 and then moved slightly higher but subsequently the rate began to fall under scattered selling pressure easing to 4.95.84.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.85.

Franc opened at 132.87 and kept very steady with very small changes.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.96.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.030) 10.032
New York on Bombay (37.53) 37.49
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.37) 94.23
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£259 buyers £259 1/2 sellers. Easy) £260 buyers £260 1/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£21 11/16 buyers £21 13/16 sellers. Barely steady) £21 5/8 buyers £21 11/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£60 1/2 to £61 1/2) £61 to £62

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and America bought. India and Speculators sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 3.

Spot	(19 3/4d.) 19 13/16d.
Forward	(19 3/4d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-0 1/2) £7-0-3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 101 3/8 as against the previous closing at 100 5/8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Silver ready	51	1	0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51	2	0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51	4	0
Gold ready	34	11	3
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34	11	0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34	10	0
Sovereigns	22	3	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Wheat September	5	4	0
Wheat January	5	10	0
Wheat May	5	7	3
Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	7	14	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-6-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	7	0
Highest	97	7	0
Lowest	97	6	0
Closing	97	6	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 3.
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2 Ex Div.) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/2 Ex Div) £73 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 3.
2-30 p.m

Internationals after being firm and fairly active became quieter. Markets otherwise were very quiet and price movements rather irregular. Kaffirs were firmer.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (157-8) 160-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (67-6) 67-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Musical Industries (21-6) 21-6
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-6
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (70-4 1/2) 70-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£95) £95
Dunlop Rubber (34-6) 34-6
Unilever Ordinary (41-1 1/2) 41-1 1/2
Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£81) £80 3/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 117-6
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-10 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Distillers (109-0) 109-4 1/2
Bradfords Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£7 3/4) £7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-9) 30-9
Inter Nickels (59-3) 60-1 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 75-0
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Teas (49-0) 49-0
Empire of India (35-0) 34-4 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (38-9) 37-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (17-0) 17-0
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Association Portland Cements (92-6) 92-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (117-6) 119-3
Sub Nigel (£10) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£48 1/8) £46 7/8
Anglo Iranian (85-0) 86-3
Burma Oil (125-0) 126-3
Musical Eagle (12-10 1/2) 13-4 1/2
Shell Transport (103-1 1/2) 103-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£43 3/4) £44 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 3/8) £62 3/4
L and Ordinary (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 3/4) £81 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 3.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 52 3/8) dol 52 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 52 3/4) dol 52 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 102 7/8) dol 104 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Price Changes Negligible Business Meagre And

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

On the Stock Exchange, with fresh enterprise almost entirely lacking, business was meagre and price changes were negligible except among the internationals and a few leading industrials which responded to bear covering. Far Easterns were steadier.

Among the commodities, hemp was strong on Japanese and American buying and rubber was firm.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Over Activity In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled steady but business was much restricted due to over activity in coals. Almost all attention of bazar operators centred round in coal, the chief attractive feature being west Jamuria which opened strong round 26 cum div and improved within a very short time to 28 14 when slight profit-takers appeared and brought down to 28 but again fresh buying enquiry commenced and the rates gradually went up to 30/8 and finally closed round 31. Other strong features were Bengals, Bokaro and Ramgurs, equitables, East Indians, Mundulpoors, Pench Valleys, Raneegunges and Standards. In teas not much business took place. In miscellaneous Indian irons and Burmas were steady. Others exhibited little importance. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/12, three and a half per cent paper 97/8, three per cent U.P. loan 1961/66 97/10.

Banks:—Ballygunge 106, Reserve 126/8.

Coals: Kesoram 8/2, New Victoria 1/5.

Coals: Maldih 4/2, Bengal 341, Amalgamated 27/6, Bhalgora 4/3, Burrakur 17, Borrea 17/14, Bokaro and Ramgur 20, Churulia 2/5, Dhemo Main 11/8, cum div, Deoli 7/14, Equitable 42/6, East Indian 26, Kalapahari 16/12, Rurrilaidh 16/8 cum div, Ghusick and Muslia 4/4, Mundulpore 10/8 ex div, Nazira 9/6, New Beerbhoom 17/10, Parasea 2, Pench Valley 40, Samla 3/4, Searsole 4/6, South Karanpura 8/2, Talcher 2/8, West Jamuria 31 cum div, Central Kurkend 11, Raneegunge 37/12 small lot, Standard 34/14.

Jute: Agarpara 18/2, Albion 204, Anglo India 331, small lot, Champdany 152, Ft. William 232/8 small lot, Howrah 51, Kamarhatty 502, ex div, Kankanarah 386 ex div, National 21/14, Soorah pref 101, Union 360.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/8, Consolidated tin 7/5, Indian copper 3/7, Karanpura Development 19/4, Tavoy tin 2/12, Rhodesia copper 2/14, Daimia cement ord 1/1 prem small lot, do. defd 3/3, Bengal telephone ord 24 small lot, Rawalpindi electric 27/4, Hukumchand electric 10/4, do defd 2/11, Indian steel and wire products defd 376, do. conty 141, Indian iron 50/10, Steel corporation ord. 8/8, Bararee Coke 17/8, Indian wood products 28/6.

Teas: Dufflaghur 11/12, Dimakusi 23, Eastern Cachar 10/14, Hattikhira 27/12, Tezpore 9/8

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent New Howrah Bridge 99/10 small lot, four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 107/4.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 3.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	18	0	0
Punjab January	15	11	9
Desi American January	20	13	3
Tone: firm.			
Wheat September	30	1	0
Wheat October	30	7	6
Wheat November	30	15	9
Wheat July	29	5	0
Tone: Steady firm.			
Gram September	23	4	3
Gram October	23	7	6
Gram November	23	13	0
Toria September	42	1	6
Toria November	42	8	6
Toria December	42	9	6
Toria February	40	1	6
Cottonseed September	15	4	0
Cottonseed January	16	9	3

SOCIALIST LEADERS EXPLAIN LABOUR CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Appeal To Bombay Workers To Join Congress And Strengthen Ministry's Hands In Implementing Their Programme

A minimum wage of Rs. 30 along with a wage fixing machinery for determining the gradation of wages in the various departments of work in the textile industry, 48 hour-week without reduction of wages, unemployment and sickness insurance, old age pensions for industrial workers, relief from indebtedness, State and Municipal housing, organisational freedom and recognition of trade unions—these, among others, were some of the working class demands on which the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has launched on vigorous campaign in the labour area. Three largely attended public meetings have been already held during the past week at which prominent members of the Party spoke. The first meeting at Lal Baug was presided over by Mr. Yusuf Meherally and among the speakers was Mr. Achut Patwardhan, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

LABOUR CHARTER OF RIGHTS.

The subsequent meeting which was held at Fergusson Road was presided over by Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas and among the speakers were Messrs. Ashok Mehta and S. B. Mahadeshwar. The speakers explained the Labour Charter of Rights prepared by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in detail. They pointed out that those demands were not exhaustive, nor were they the ultimate objective of the working class movement. The demands that were being placed before the working class were the immediate demands requiring prompt legislative sanction. Such legislative sanction could come only when there was mass support for those demands. The speakers, therefore, emphasised the need for strengthening working class organisations and actively participating in the national and labour struggles.

STRENGTHEN MINISTRYS HANDS.

The Congress had accepted office and Congressmen were today ministers in six provinces. To that extent there was a change from the past But the limitations of the constitution curtailed their power. Still if there was mass pressure, if the wider struggles outside the legislatures were strong, the hands of the Congress Ministers would be strengthened to implement the demands of the working class. People should not forget that the Congress in office had not given up the struggle against the slave constitution and British Imperialism The object of wrecking that constitution was there and there was no going back on it. But while in office, the Congress was pledged to relieve the hardships of the masses to the extent possible Even the little that could be done would be done only if there is a strong mass movement outside

That mass movement should be built upon their immediate demands. The Congress Socialist Party had been trying to commit the Congress to such a course of action. It had succeeded to a large extent as the resolutions of the Congress showed. But if the workers joined the Congress in large numbers the Party's hands would be strengthened. It was for the workers to decide whether they were not weakened by following a separatist policy. The speakers believed that policy had weakened the working class in enforcing its demands They appealed to the workers to join the Congress in large numbers and strengthen the national struggle, for their welfare and prosperity depended on the overthrow of imperialism and capture of political power.

"JOIN THE CONGRESS."

Another public meeting was held on Friday evening at the maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills at Dadar. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar presided and the Party Secretary and Mr. G. D. More and Purushottam Tricumdas spoke. It was pointed out that the mere fact that Congressmen were Ministers did not mean Congress Raj. Congress Raj could come only when poverty and unemployment were removed from India and the Indian masses were free from exploitation and oppression The speakers exhorted the workers to strengthen the hands of the Congress Socialist Party by joining the Congress.

FREE SALT IN MADRAS

Govt. Of India Sanctions Restoration Of Concession

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

A press-note issued to-day by the Ministry for Public Information states that the Government of India have issued orders to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, to the effect that salt concession should be restored at an early date to those areas of the presidency from which it had been withdrawn.

The restoration is subject to the condition that the concession will be withdrawn again from any particular area, if it is seen that it is being abused.

WARNING

In this connection, the Local Government makes it clear that there should be no organised manufacture of salt for purposes of regular trade in outside villages. The removal of it for household consumption in the village or villages immediately adjoining the place of collection, should be made by head-loads and not by cart or by any means of transport.

The press-note concludes with an appeal for the co-operation of villagers.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

K Nixon s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons Capt H L Walton arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

M Mackenzie s.s. Atlanta City of 3459 reg tons Capt W R Lawrence arrived from Savannah via New Orleans Port Arthur New York Alexandria Portsaid Jeddah Port Sudan Aden and Karachi with general cargo

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Polk of 6306 reg tons Capt C W Hawkins arrived from Boston via New York Havana Los Angeles San Franscisco Honolulu Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Manila Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Dreyfus s.s. Hindustan of 3242 reg tons Capt Aarper arrived from Dunsten on Tyne via Portsaid and Suez in water ballast.

F F Campbell's s.s. City of Bath of 3145 reg tons Capt F Mekay arrived from Montreal via New York Oran Tripoli Portsaid Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

K Nixon's s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons Capt H L Walton sailed for Marseilles Dunkerk Antwerp Liverpool and Pllymouth via Portsaid with passengers and in ballast.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Ginyo Maru of 6128 reg tons Capt H Itani sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons Capt W Dewhurst sailed for London via Havre with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt A Tiller sailed for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

L Triestino's s.s. Caboto of 3147 reg tons Capt L Mancusi sailed for Trieste and Venice via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-9-37.

S S London Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Nizam (TM) for Rangoon, Portblair Cochin via Colombo.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 3.

5 Caboto 3147 Trieste 3-9 L Triestino
6 Clan Maciver 2725 Nawlakhi 7-9 J Finlay
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 3-9 M M
12 Nalgora 4101 Karachi NF MM
14 Hindustan 3242 Port Said for orders N F L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 8-9 M M
7 Jalaveera 3089 Karachi 5-9 Scindia S N
10/11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

6 Goalpara 3216 Madras 4-9 M M
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
N/C Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 5-9 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Kabinga 6-9 Killick N Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon
Castalia 8-9-37 Anchor Line

FROM GENOA

Montalieri 5-9-37 L Triestino
Laconia 7-9-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Makage Maru No 18 7-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
Ranpura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards
Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pre. Pierce 16-9-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Varsova 4-9-37 M M
Barala 9-9-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 1-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 18-9-37 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 8-9-37 Turner Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

C/O Kabinga 11-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 8-9-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 NY Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 2-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Vita 18-9-37 M M
Kandelfels 8-9-37 L Edward
Makage Maru No 18 10-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-9-37 M M

FOR BASRA

Vasna 8-9-37 M M
Varsova 9-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-9-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Yinyo Maru 1-9-37
S S Mayebashi Maru 1-9-37
S S Caboto 1-9-37
S S Jalaratna 2-9-37
S S Bankura 2-9-37
S S Irrawadi 2-9-37
S S Victoria (boats) 2-9-37
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 2-9-37
S S Barpeta and boats 3-9-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 3.

S S Rajputana for Alexandretta: 60 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Multan: 12 bales cotton grey yarn K Jehangir.

For Portsaid: 20 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For London: 9 bdls lamb skins D Abraham and Sons; 39 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 4 tusk ivory tuch P I Maniar; 320 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor.

S S City of Bath for Philadelphia: 60 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S Pres Polk for New York: 18 cases tamarind K H Munshi; 14 bags gum S Khetsey; 50 bags pistacio nuts B J Thakare.

For Boston: 800 bags myrabollam J Moolchand.

For Alexandretta: 70 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 23 bales cotton grey yarn M A H Abdul Razzak; 40 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Suez: 35 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 20 bales cotton grey sheeting G N Musry.

For Tripoli: 15 bales cotton twist A H Diab.

S S Cabato for Alexandretta: 64 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

S S London Maru for Yokohama: 200 tons cast iron scrap M B Kaisha; 231 bdls tin clippings Burma-Shell Oil Storage Distributing; 125 ton old iron scrap Faiz.

For Kobe: 100 tons old iron scrap Faiz.

For Dairen: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS.

S S London Maru Agents C S Kaisha from Wellington: 340 csks tallow.

From Lyttelton: 252 csks tallow.

From Hongkong: 500 bags sugar; 100 pkgs electric goods, 273 pkgs fire crackers.

From Shanghai: 966 chests green tea; 1018 bags green beans.

From Singapore: 1424 bags sago flour; 301 bdls rattans; 438 bags betelnuts.

From Penang: 742 bags pearl tapioca.

From Osaka: 290 cases gabiong goods; 1200 bags salica cement; 69 cases cotton jeans; 126 cases toys; 291 cases printed cotton shirtings; 109 cases fibre yarn; 45 cases glassware; 295 cases rayon yarn; 60 cases cotton canvas; 113 bales cotton yarn; 40 bales woollen yarn; 443 cases cotton piece goods; 78 cases woollen piece goods; 35 cases bicycle fittings; 50 cts ply chest wood; 45 cases slate; 50 cases wire nail; 29 cases spg and weaving machinery; 450 coils galvd iron wire; 40 cases ink; 54 cases art silk piece goods; 207 cases glass bottles; 190 cases paint; 85 cases shoes material; 100 bales copper wire; 26 cases brass wire; 35 cases iron panel pins.

From Colombo: 5073 bags copra.

From Tokyo: 35 cases clocks; 135 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases lion dentifrice; 100 cases beer.

From Shuniya: 205 bales green tea.

From Nagoya: 968 cts tiles; 455 cases porcelain ware; 112 bags stone powder; 55 cases rayon yarn.

From Kobe: 43 cases paint; 579 cases cotton piece goods; 409 cases woollen cloth; 494 cases ctn art silk mixed goods; 208 cases woollen yarn; 29 cases silk piece goods; 640 cases art silk yarn; 130 cases celluloid goods; 514 cases ctn and rayon piece goods; 36 bales ctn fents; 135 bales ctn remnants; 60 cases ctn and art silk mixed yarn; 63 cases camphor; 145 cases rayon yarn; 55 cases white cotton mull; 112 cases porcelain tiles; 50 cases spg and weaving machines; 82 cases porcelain ware; 360 bdls momi case boards.

From Daisen: 340 coils galvd steel wire.

From Otaru: 327 bags potato; 100 bags ferina supra.

From Moji: 100 cases window glass; 41 cases ground glass; 105 dms calcium carbide; 50 cases nitric acid; 100 bales strawboard.

MOHENDRA MEMORIAL FOOTBALL TOURNEY

Victory For Youngmen

DELHI, Sept. 3.

Youngmen Club defeated Edward's Club (Cawnpore) by 2 goals to nil in the Mohendra Memorial Football Tournament. Both the goals were scored in extra time. Harnam, the winner's pivot, took a corner kick and Cawnpore goal-keeper stopped it, but the impact was so forceful that he was pushed beyond the goal-line with the ball in his hands and a goal was awarded. The second goal was scored by Chattan, Youngmen's inside-right, after a good deal of single-handed effort.

Youngmen deserved their victory as they had most of the play.

HARNAM OUTSTANDING

Harnam was the outstanding figure on the field, and not only fed his forwards well but also collaborated in several onslaughts. Aquil, at centre-forward was wholly out of place and missed several good chances of scoring.

Towards the later stages the game became quite exciting and the ball was travelling from end to end.—A.P. Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1937

Husseinbhoy's Reply To Jinnah

Charge Of Misleading Indian Press And Congress Leaders Refuted

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, member of the Central Assembly, Vice-President of the Colonial Merchants' Association, in a statement on the Zanzibar situation, said: "I have seen the statement of Mr. Jinnah in to-day's papers on Zanzibar. Mr. Jinnah makes three assertions, namely, that vested interests are deliberately misleading the Congress and newspapers in India, that the Zanzibar question is mostly a Mussalman question and the Clove Growers' Association is a body purely for the benefit of growers and cultivators of cloves in Zanzibar.

In support of his last contention, he says that the Association is composed of two representatives of Indians, two Arabs and Africans and two officials.

The pertinent question is whether there is any Arab or African member of the Association. As a matter of fact, during its three years of life, the Association had no Indian, Arab or Sawahilis on the 1st of its members.

CHARGES REFUTED

As for misleading the Congress and the Press in India, Mr. Jinnah, times out number had told me that he had great faith in Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. It was Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who wired us the other day "Do not mollify your attitude on the Zanzibar question." Surely Sir Purshotamdas, after three years' experience, at least has been able to judge the situation better, particularly because he has intimate connections with officials and non-officials in India and East Africa. To say that Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal and others like Mr. Andrews are being misled is too thin an argument to justify one's attitude on the Zanzibar question.

As regards the other contention of Mr. Jinnah, I may repeat that most of the Indian traders in Zanzibar are Mussalmans and belong to Mr. Jinnah's own community. On the question of faith, there is hardly any dispute between most of the Indians, Arabs and Africans in Zanzibar, and it is a great pity that communal colour was given to this question during the adjournment motion in the Assembly last week.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

As for the future, Indians are determined to fight for their rights upto the last. It was wrong, as was stated by the Education Secretary the other day in the House, that the resistance of Indians was breaking down. I have a telegram in my possession received only last evening from Zanzibar which says that the information given in the Assembly is quite wrong. On the other hand, inspite of every attempt of the Government in that country, they have failed to break the passive resistance of Indians. It is quite wrong to say, as Mr. Jinnah has done, that Indians are fighting for vested interests, and that no British interests are involved in clove trade. The Clove Growers' Association is a British body which has been given the monopoly of clove trade. What further proof was needed to show that the British were intimately interested in the whole question?

NO VESTED INTERESTS

As for Indians, they have been in Zanzibar for centuries, and their interests are in no way opposed to those who are called sons of the soil. Indians have lived there on the best terms with the Arabs and Africans and I am in a position to state that Arabs and Indians are in perfect agreement with Indians and Indian point of view.

Indians there have shared the hardship and prosperity of the people of Zanzibar and they have contributed not a little to its present prosperity.

In conclusion, I may add that we all know the subordinate position of the Government of India. They are helpless, and have done whatever they could. It now lies with the people of this country to help their brethren across the seas, and not rest till bare justice is done to them."

ADJOURNMENT PASSED IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Sept. 3.

The Government suffered a defeat in the U. P. Legislative Council, which commenced its session this afternoon. Sir Sitaram presiding.

Dr. Ramugrah Singh moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the serious situation arising out of the recent Government orders staying proceedings against tenants under proprietors as a definite matter of urgent public importance. In the course of the debate allegations were made that the orders were responsible for riots, disturbances and murders.

The Oppositions closure motion was carried by 30 votes to 13 and the adjournment motion carried without division.

It is recalled a similar adjournment was disallowed in the Lower House yesterday by the Speaker.

Earlier the President referred to the death of Sir Michael Keane, President of the U. P Cuncil in 1921-25

The House adjourned till September 6.—A.P.

A luncheon party held at the Regal Theatre on Wednesday after the Press show of "Lloyds of London"

ORISSA FORGES AHEAD

Assembly Recommends Khaddar Uniforms For Government Servants

CUTTACK, Sept. 3.

The Orissa Legislative Assembly carried Mrs. Laxmibai's resolution unanimously recommending that Khaddar uniforms be supplied by the Government to servants.

The Premier stated that the Government had already passed orders recommending the use of 'Swadeshi' articles for Government Departments.—A.P.

"BANDE MATARAM" AND GOVT. SERVANTS

Orissa Speaker's Ruling

CUTTACK, Sept. 3.

Holding that secretaries were not part and had not the rights of the members of the House, the Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly ruled that the three European Secretaries of Government, who did not stand up at the time the "Bande Mataram" was sung, when the Assembly met for the first time, had not the least intention of offering insult to the Chair

Mr. Godavaris Misra reraised the point of order. He said on the day in question, when the message from the Governor was read appointing an Interim Speaker, the Secretaries and visitors had stood up along with the members. He asked if the Speaker would leave it to the officials and visitors to act as they liked irrespective of what members were doing.

The Speaker replied he did not like to pursue the matter as it had been dealt with in the point of order already.—A.P

MR. DEV DUTT ARRESTED

President Bharat Saput Mandal

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Mr. Dev Dutt, President of Bharat Saput Mandal was arrested today by the local C. I D.

Mr. Dev Dutt was a worker of Balbharat Sabha (now defunct). He had been connected since 1931 with Naujuvan Bharat Sabha (now unlawful) and the Congress Socialist Party.

He had been hauled up in a bomb case and awarded seven years' rigorous imprisonment but acquitted later by the High Court.—United Press.

NARIMAN ADDRESSES 8,000 VILLAGERS

SATARA, Sept. 3.

Mr. K F Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, noisted the National Flag at Islampur this morning.

This tricolour which was formerly hoisted in 1930 during C. D. movement was removed by the police at the time of the socalled "Bilashi Revolt".

Addressing nearly 8,000 peasants, Mr. Nariman exhorted them to make all needed sacrifice for the dignity and honour of the National Flag.

Warning the people not to be led away by the idea that Swaraj had come, he appealed them to strengthen the Congress Committees in every village and thus be prepared for the struggle for freedom which was yet to come.

During his return visit to Poona Mr. Nariman addressed a villagers' gathering on the road.—United Press.

K. F. NARIMAN AT ISLAMPUR

SANGLI, Sept. 3.

Mr. K. F. Nariman arrived here early this morning from Poona and motored to Islampur after a short halt. He presides over the Flag Salutation ceremony at Islampur. From Islampur he motors direct to Poona to attend this afternoon's session of the Assembly.—A. P.

THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

Congress Cabinet Must Act On Double Front

By Pt. J. NEHRU.

The formation of Congress Ministries in six provinces has brough a breath of fresh air in the turgid and authoritarian atmosphere o India. New hopes have arisen, new visions full of promise float be fore the eyes of the masses. We breathe more freely for the momen at least. And yet our task is infinitely harder, more complex, an dangers and difficulties beset us at every step. We are apt to b misled by the illusion that we possess power, when the reality o power is not within our grasp. But the responsibility is ours in th eyes of the people, and if we cannot discharge this to their satisfac tion, if hopes are unfulfilled and visions unrealised, the burden o disillusion will also be ours. The difficulty lies in the inherent con tradictions of the situation, in the vastness of India's problems de manding a far-reaching and radical remedy, which it is not in our power to give under present conditions. We have to keep the right perspective always before us, the objectives for which the Congress stands, the independence of India and the ending of the poverty of the people. We have, at the same time, to labour for smaller ends which bring some immediate relief to the masses. We have to act simultaneously on this double front.

If we are to achieve any success in this great enterprise, we must keep faith with our people, be frank with them, take them into our confidence, and tell them our difficulties and what we can hope to achieve and what we cannot, till greater power comes to us. We must examine the principles on which we stand, the anchor which holds us, for to forget them is to cast ourselves adrift on a sea of pettiness and trivial detail, with no lighthouse to guide us on our path We dare not grow complacent

COMBAT FEDERATION

All our activities must therefore be guided by the objective of Indian independence. No Congressman, whether he is a Minister or a village worker, can afford to forget this for then he will lose the right perspective which is essential for all of us. To achieve this independence, we have to get rid of the new Constitution, and so the Minister who functions under this very Constitution, will always think in terms of replacing this by another, framed by the Indian people, through a Constituent Assembly. That thought, though it might not materialise in action for some time, should govern his outlook The next major step in that direction will come when the attempt is made to thrust Federation on us against our declared will. That attempt has to be combated, in the Assemblies as well as outside, and we shall use all our strength to prevent this Federation from functioning.

Those of us who have to shoulder the burden of directing national policy and giving a lead to our people, have to think in even wider terms and to look often beyond the frontiers of India. Our own problems have to be seen in relation to international problems, the possibilities of great crises or wars The Congress has laid down our policy in the event of such crises developing, and if we are to abide by that policy as we must, we must ever keep it in mind The recent dispatch of Indian troops to Shanghai is a reminder of how our resources are utilised for protecting imperialist interests. This exploitation of India will continue and grow unless we are vigilant. It might land us, almost unawares in a war, not of our seeking, but in the interests of the very imperialism which we seek to remove from India. Congressmen must therefore not allow themselves to forget the international implications of what happens in India. Our Ministries are not directly concerned with these larger events but indirectly they may also come in contact with them and might be able to influence them.

CIVIL LIBERTY

The Congress has laid repeated stress on Civil Liberty and on the right of free expression of opinion, free association and combination, a free Press, and freedom of conscience and religion. We have condemned the use of emergency powers and ordinances and special legislation to oppress the Indian people, and have declared in our programme that we shall take all possible steps to end these powers and legislation. The acceptance of office in the Provinces does not vary this policy, and indeed, much has already been done to give effect to it. Political prisoners have been released, the ban on numerous organizations removed, and Press securities have been returned. It is true that something still remains to be done in this respect, but this is not because of any lack of desire to take further steps on the part of Congress Ministries, but because of extraneous difficulties. I trust that it will soon be possible to complete this task and to redeem our pledge in full by the repeal of all repressive and abnormal provincial legislation. Meanwhile the public should remember the peculiar difficulties under which the Congress Ministers have to function, and not be over-eager to cast the blame on them for something for which they are not responsible.

Civil Liberty is not merely for us an airy doctrine of a pious wish, but something which we consider essential for the orderly development and progress of a nation. It is the civilised approach to a problem about which people differ, the non-violent way of dealing with it. To crush a contrary opinion forcibly and allow it no expression, because we dislike it, is essentially of the same genius as cracking the skull of an opponent because we disapprove of him. It does not even possess the virtue of success. The man with the cracked skull might collapse and die, but the suppressed opinion or idea has no such sudden end and it survives and prospers the more it is sought to be crushed with force. History is full of such examples. Long experience has taught us that it is dangerous in the interest of truth to suppress opinions and ideas; it has further taught us that it is foolish to imagine that we can do so. It is far easier to meet an evil in the open and to defeat it in fair combat in peoples' minds, than to drive it underground and have no hold on it or proper approach to it. Evil flourishes far more in the shadows than in the light of day.

But what is good and what is evil may itself be a doubtful matter, and who is then to decide? Governments all over the world are not known to be particularly competent in giving such decisions, and official censors are not an attractive crowd. Yet Governments have to shoulder a heavy responsibility and they cannot discuss the philosophy of a question when action is demanded In our imperfect world, we have often to prefer a lesser evil to a greater one

For us it is not merely a matter of giving effect to a programme to which we have given adherence. Our entire approach to the question must be psychologically different. It cannot be the policeman's approach which has been so characteristic of the British Government in India, the method of force and violence and coercion. Congress Ministries should avoid, as far as possible, all coereive processes and should try to win over their critics by their actions and, where possible, by personal contacts Even if they fail in converting the critic or the opponent, they will make him innocuous, and the public sympathy, which almost invariably goes to a victim of official action, will no longer be his. They will win the public to their side and thus create an atmosphere which is not favourable to wrong action

But in spite of this approach and this desire to avoid coercive action, occasions may arise when Congress Ministries cannot avoid taking some such action. No Government can tolerate the preaching of violence and communal strife, and if this unfortunately takes place, it has to be curbed by having recourse to the coercive processes of the ordinary law. We believe that there should be no police censorship or banning of books and newspapers and the largest freedom should be given to the expression of opinion and ideas. The way we have been cut off from progressive literature from abroad by the policy of the British Government is a public scandal We must get rid of these bans and censorships and nurture the free soil from which the life of the intellect can grow and the creative faculties can take shape But still, it must be remembered, that there may be exceptional cases of books and newspapers which are so manifestly of an obscene character or promote violence or communal hatred and conflict, that some action to check them has to be taken.

(To Be Continued).

FAREWELL TO SIR S. A. SULAIMAN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

To bid farewell to Sir Shah Ahmed Sulaiman, the outgoing Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, the Judges and the members of the Bar of the High Court assembled this afternoon in the Chief Justice's Court room and held a function.

Sir John Them, the Chief Justice-Designate, made a reference to the merits and achievements of Sir Shah Ahmed Sulaiman as Judge and practitioner in the Bar. It was gratifying, said the Chief Justice-Designate, that he was going to render greater service to the Administration as a Federal Judge.

Sir Shah Ahmed thanking the gathering for the honour done to him said that his one endeavour in all he did as the Chief of the High Court was to maintain and further elevate the dignity of the Court as far as practicable.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

COME ON, GRAB. WE GOTTA SCRAM WHILE WE CAN!-- BRING TH' GIRL ALONG!
8-5
AIN'T WE GONNA TRY TO HELP PIKE?
LET HIM WORRY ABOUT HIS OWN NECK. IT'S GONNA BE HARD ENOUGH SAVING OURS! GET MOVIN' SISTER!
WE'RE GOIN' TOWARD TH' RAILROAD, DOC! THERE'S NO TRAINS NOW!
SHUT UP, GRAB---- I KNOW WHAT I'M DOING!- BESIDES, THERE'S NO OTHER WAY OUTA THIS PLACE!
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A WEARY FIGURE STAGGERS DOWN THE SNOW TOWARD THE HOTEL--
LYMAN ANDERSON
I GOTTA GET DOWN TO TH' HOTEL-- WARN WADE--- THOSE PEOPLE GOIN' TOWARD THE RAILROAD---LOOKS LIKE MARGARET---MUST BE SEEING THINGS--- THIS SMACK ON THE HEAD----

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